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RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

The Wholesale Bribery of the Entire Government of Wisconsin.

Tariff of Prices---Governors Quoted at $50,000; Senators $10,000; Assemblymen $5,000.

The General Plunder, Robbery, and Miscellaneous Swindling of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

Report of the Special Committee of the Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wisconsin, May 13, 1858.

The Committee appointed under Joint Resolution No. 7 A, and whose duty it was to inquire into the alleged bribery, and other corrupt acts committed by members of the Legislature of 1856, and others, in procuring, or attempting to procure, the disposal of the lands granted to this State to aid in the construction of railroads, and of the means used in 1857, to prevent an investigation by the Legislature into those matters; as, also, to inquire generally into the condition and affairs of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and other corporations, have attended to the business confided, and submit the testimony taken, with the following

REPORT:

In the outset, it is proper to remark that a few of the witnesses have evinced a disposition to throw suspicion on the conduct of particular individuals, when they could not implicate them by facts to which they would swear. Those cases are so obvious as to be readily detected, and no time will be occupied in directing attention to them. In taking the testimony, the general rules of law upon that ject were adhered to, so far as was possible. No hearsay testimony was sought, but the reverse was pressed upon the attention of the witnesses. Occasionally, however, this species of testimony has been interlarded, when the questions propounded would have been better answered without. Still, it is believed that there is no hearsay testimony, whatever, to any material or important fact. Each witness has placed his signature to what he deposed, after it was reduced to paper, and either read to, or by him, and all desired corrections made.

Before proceeding to a detail of facts, it may not be amiss to suggest that the duty imposed was of a very different character, owing to the delicacy of the subject and the doubly crafty and secret manner in which black deeds were perpetrated. Probing for facts to "eviscerate truth" is no easy work. With what success the effort has been crowned, the sequel will develop.

WHOLESALE PURCHASE OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The bribery, or "buying up" a great majority of the Legislature of 1856, is discovered in the background as a tame fact, while the ingenuity displayed in the attempt to veil the transaction beyond the possibility of detection, is so supremely *unique* as to extort attention. The actors seem not to have been mindful of the fact, that no lid was ever large enough to completely cover up itself.

The facts are so suggestive, prominent and conclusive, as to require no elaboration.

The members of the Senate of 1856, to whom bonds or stock were assigned by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are named in the following list, and the amounts to each set opposite. C. L. SHOLES appears to have declined receiving "his share;" but upon this subject further attention will be given before closing. No other refusal is made appears by any of the evidence, so far as Senators are concerned. *Those to whom stock was assigned, had their amounts placed in the hands of William A. Barstow, before voting for the Land Grant bill, to be by him passed to them respectively in case the bill became a law.* This precaution was taken, as they did not feel inclined to trust performance by the La Crosse Directors, after they had obtained the grant:

SENATORS.

S. W. Barnes	Bonds	$10,000
C. Clement	Bonds	10,000
George E. Dexter	Bonds	10,000
Ed. Gernon	Stock	10,000
W. A. Gibson	Stock	10,000
B. G. Gill	Bonds	10,000
Jackson Hadley	Bonds	20,000
E. B. Kelsey	Stock	20,000
J. C. Mills	Bonds	10,000
E. O'Neil	Bonds	10,000
S. L. Rose	Bonds	20,000
B. S. Weil, (of which $5,000 was for his son.)	Stock	25,000
C. L. Sholes	Bonds	10,000
Total		$175,000

The members of the Assembly to whom stock or bonds were assigned, as was done as to Senators, are named in the following list, with the amounts to each set opposite. Of this list of names it does not appear that any one refused to accept the amount assigned and put up for him; and nearly all must have taken them, as it appears by the testimony, that there were not more than five (including SHOLES) of both houses, who did not receive the amount set apart for them; and it is more than probable that all were recipients.

Those members of the Assembly to whom stock was assigned, had it placed in the hands of A. HYATT SMITH, upon like terms and for like reasons as already given as to Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

	No. of Bonds or shares of Stock.	Amounts in dollars at par.
R. Aiken	10 Bonds	$10,000
J. Annunson	5 Bonds	5,000
B. F. Barney	5 Bonds	5,000
Charles Beger	5 Bonds	5,000
A. A. Bird	10 Bonds	10,000
Louis Bostedo	5 Bonds	5,000
A. Briggs	5 Bonds	5,000
J. T. Brown	5 Bonds	5,000
H. Butterfield	5 Bonds	5,000
D. D. Cameron	5 Bonds	5,000
W. D. Chapin	5 Bonds	5,000
William Chappell	10 Bonds	10,000
P. G. Cheeves	5 Bonds	5,000
W. Chipman	5 Bonds	5,000
W. M. Colladay	5 Bonds	5,000
L. Connor	5 Bonds	5,000
E. Cram	10 Bonds	10,000
J. Crammond	5 Bonds	5,000
H. Crawford	5 Bonds	5,000
H. C. Drake	5 Bonds	5,000
Thomas Falvey	20 Bonds	20,000
A. W. Farr	10 Bonds	10,000
D. Fletcher	5 Bonds	5,000
M. Flood	5 Bonds	5,000
A. D. Gray	5 Bonds	5,000
A. Greulich	5 Bonds	5,000
G. Hahn	5 Bonds	5,000
Wm. A. Hawkins	5 Bonds	5,000
Charles S. Hawley	5 Bonds	5,000
G. H. Hays	5 Bonds	5,000
O. C. Howe	5 Bonds	5,000
A. A. Huntington	5 Bonds	5,000
John James	5 Stock	5,000
H. Johnson	5 Bonds	5,000
P. Johnson	5 Bonds	5,000
E. Knowlton	5 Bonds	5,000
J. Lauderdale	5 Bonds	5,000
P. Lavis	5 Bonds	5,000
A. McCormick	5 Bonds	5,000
J. Mitchell	5 Bonds	5,000
D. L. Morrison	5 Stock	5,000
M. Murphy	5 Bonds	5,000
J. Noon	5 Bonds	5,000
J. T. Palmer	5 Bonds	5,000
George W. Parker	10 Bonds	10,000
J. Sell	5 Bonds	5,000
B. F. Seymour	5 Bonds	5,000
R. Smith	5 Bonds	5,000
H. S. Thomas	5 Bonds	5,000
George P. Thompson	10 Stock	10,000
John Tobin	5 Bonds	5,000
William Vogenitz	5 Bonds	5,000
J. Wagner	5 Bonds	5,000
Charles H. Walker	5 Bonds	5,000
J. Weaver	5 Bonds	5,000
William Wipperman	5 Bonds	5,000
J. Wood	5 Bonds	5,000
W. W. Woodman	5 Bonds	5,000
William Hull	10 Bonds	10,000
Total amount at par to Assemblymen		$255,000

Those who voted in favor of its passage, and to whom no stock or bonds were assigned, were Charles Burchard, T. M. Davis, J. F. Potter, and Joshua Stark—total, 4.

Those of the Senate who voted the same way on the bill, and to whom no bonds or stock was assigned, were J. Q. Adams, J. Fitzgerald, P. H. Smith and D. Worthington. CHARLES DUNN was the only Senator who did not vote on the bill, and to him no bonds or stock were assigned. L. P. HARVEY did not vote on the passage of the bill, or, if he did, he, on his own motion, the day after it was passed, with leave of the Senate, recorded his vote in favor of the passage of the bill, *but no stock or bonds were assigned to him.*

Those who voted against the passage of the bill were entirely excluded from any participation in spoils, plunder or benefits, growing out of the Land Grant, and were thirteen in number, as follows: J. Allen Barber, Amasa Cobb, H. H. Giles, Edward Pier, James Sutherland and David Taylor, of the Senate; and Levi Aiden, Isaac Brown, C. R. Head, J. H. Knowlton, H. J. Murray, T. Newell and Allen Taylor, of the Assembly.

Those of the Assembly who did not vote on the bill, and to whom no stock or bonds were assigned, were B. C. Breselton, H. Catlin, John Childs, John Day, J. G. Ehinger, J. M. Evans, H. H. Gray, J. T. Mills, D. K. Noyes, D. Reed, S. Thomas and S. B. Townsend.

From the testimony, it appears that some members who voted for the bill had no stock or bonds assigned them on the ground that it was understood or supposed that they would be sufficiently compensated by the interest which they would have in the Northeastern Grant, namely—from Fond du Lac northerly to the State line.

Reference to the testimony of J. D. Dorr, Amos Ballard, Joseph Turner, William Scott and Julius White, will best enable the reader to form an opinion as to who those members were. It would seem that there could be little doubt that PERRY H. SMITH and J. FITZGERALD were the members who, it was supposed, would be so sufficiently compensated. See particularly the answer of JULIUS WHITE to the first interrogatory propounded to him, pages 191 and 192, Appendix.

STATE OFFICERS BOUGHT.

The following persons who were State officers in 1856, also received bonds as follows:

Wm. M. Dennis, Bank Compt'r, ten bonds	$10,000
Arthur McArthur, Lt. Governor, ten bonds	10,000
B. F. Hopkins, Priv. Sec. of Gov., five bonds	5,000
A. D. Smith, ten bonds	10,000

The following persons who were officers of the Senate or Assembly in 1856, also received bonds, as follows:

James Armstrong, Ch'f C'k Assem'y, five bd's	$5,000
Wm. Pitt Dewey, Ass't C'k Assem'y, ten bd's	10,000
Egbert Moseley, one bond	1,000
Total	$16,000

OUTSIDERS PURCHASED.

The following persons who were not members of the Legislature, State officers, or officers of either the Senate or Assembly, in 1856, also received bonds, as follows:

	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Alexander Mitchell	10	$10,000
Levi Hubbell	10	10,000
Eliphalet Cramer,	10	10,000
Rufus King, Editor of Milwaukee *Sentinel*	10	10,000
J. Sharpstein	1	1,000
Wm. B. Hibbard	15	15,000
Edwin H. Goodrich	25	25,000
Moses Kneeland	25	25,000
Charles E. Jenkins	25	25,000
Byron Kilbourn	25	25,000
Moses M. Strong	25	25,000
James Luddington	10	10,000
H. L. Palmer	1	1,000
Isaac Woodle	10	10,000
Samuel Hale	10	10,000
N. R. Norton	2	2,000
Horace T. Saunders	5	5,000
C. C. Sholes	5	5,000
Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha	5	5,000
D. Thayer	1	1,000
J. D. Regnert	1	1,000
Daniel Wells, Jr.	10	10,000
E. L. Dimock	5	5,000
Total amount, *at par*		$246,000

By the answer of the witness, CHARLES E. JENKINS, to the fourth interrogatory, it appears that some other names were probably included in this last list, not remembered by him.

PURCHASE OF A GOVERNOR.

In this answer it also appears, that in making out the list of persons who were to be the recipients of bonds, and to the amount designated, that in the last named list there were five dashes in this wise:

10
10
10
10
10

That the figures indicated the number of bonds of $1,000 each, that were to go to some one, making in all the amount of $50,000; these dashes were intended to represent the Governor, COLES BASHFORD. This is quite evident from the 17th interrogatory propounded to the witness, CHARLES E JENKINS, and his answer thereto, which are as follows:

Question.—What did you understand was indicated by the five dashes in the list of which you have spoken? and what, if any thing, occurred at the time of making out list, from which you came to any knowledge or understanding as to who was so indicated or intended by those dashes?

Answer.—I was directed by Mr. KILBOURN to put the number of bonds, which I did, opposite those dashes, and I remarked, at the time—this must be for the Governor? Mr. KILBOURN *smiled*, and said, I was a pretty good guesser.

No package of bonds was put up for the Governor, but Mr. KILBOURN, in a few days after the adjournment of the Legislature, *handed him fifty bonds, amounting to $50,000, and gave assurance that the company would pay the money on them at par, which he afterwards did, to the amount of $15,000.*

Whilst the subject of the disposal of the Land Grant was before the Legislature, the President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, Mr. BYRON KILBOURN, with the consent of the directors, gave out or caused it to be generally understood that in case the Company represented by him should succeed in obtaining the Northwestern Grant, they would acknowledge the favor, and would reciprocate by "*dealing liberally*" with those who aided in the consummation of the scheme.

THE LOWEST PRICE OF MEMBERS.

The minimum of this liberality was also put forth in a manner easily understood by members. This was, to Senators, ten thousand, to Assemblymen five thousand dollars, in the bonds or stock of the Company, in case they voted for the passage of the bill.

DETAILS OF THE PROCESS.

Thus much for proceedings before the bill became a law. Next, as to subsequent action, and how the bonds were delivered.

Before leaving Madison—the grand battle-field—Mr. KILBOURN had two lists made out, on which were placed the amounts which each member and others were to have, except some of the directors of the La Crosse Company, who were afterwards added by order of the Executive Committee. These lists were numbered in regular order, from one to the numerical end. The first had the name of the person set opposite the number which in the second list would represent the person. The first was the magic key with which to lock the "*mysterious chest.*" That, before a person putting up the bonds, was a sure guide, giving the exact number of bonds of one thousand dollars each, which he should inclose in a "package" for each person named thereon. This work done, and the key destroyed, the memory of man in a few years was not likely to retain, who was represented by the figures 1, 5, 10 or 50, with that certainty which would warrant the finding a verdict against any one. To avoid the use of this list as evidence, Mr. KILBOURN destroyed it, as he says, in his answer to the ninth interrogatory. The form of the first list restored would be as follows:

No. of bonds, each $1,000, or shares of stock.		No. of bonds, each $1,000, or shares of stock.	
1. S. W. Barnes	10 bs.	8. J. Anunson	5 bs.
2. C. Clement	10 bs.	9. B. F. Barney	5 bs.
3. Geo. Dexter	10 bs.	10. Charles Beger	5 bs.
4. E. Gernon	100 sh.	11. A. A. Bird	10 bs.
5. W. J. Gibson	100 sh.	12. Louis Bostedo	5 bs.
6. Jackson Hadley	20 bs.	13. A. Briggs	5 bs.
7. R. Aiken	10 bs.	14. J. T. Brown	5 bs.

The second list would be as follows, in form, taking the same names as for the first list:

1	10	8	5
2	10	9	5
3	10	10	5
4	100	11	10
5	100	12	5
6	20	13	5
7	10	14	5

A report that bonds had been disposed of to divers persons, as contained in this list, would not convey any very satisfactory information to stockholders. Yet this seems to have been entirely so to the La Crosse Board of Directors.

ISSUE OF THE BONDS.

When the list work was completed, the parties went to Milwaukee, and there, between the 15th and 25th days of October, *the bonds were issued to the amount of one million of dollars*, all bearing date the 15th day of that month, signed by EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Secretary, and BYRON KILBOURN, President, and *passed over to the distributees with few exceptions.* After the bonds were duly executed, they went into the hands of CHARLES E. JENKINS, who put them up in packages, in number and amount as indicated by the lists, and on each package wrote the name of the person who was to be the recipient thereof, and then deposited them with MOSES M. STRONG, in his office, as attorney of the Company; except that of those on the list, he (Mr. JENKINS,) put up no package for either Ed. Gernon, W. J. Gibson, E. B. Kelsey, B. S. Weil, D. L. Morrison, Geo. P. Thompson, John James, A. D. Smith, Byron Paine, Governor Coles Bashford, Charles E. Jenkins, Edwin H. Goodrich, Moses Kneeland, and Byron Kilbourn.

The packages left with Mr. STRONG were delivered according to the names written thereon, as he says, in his answers to the third and twenty-third interrogatories. In his third answer, he says:

"All the packages to which I suppose the question refers, with a very few exceptions, were by me delivered to the persons whose names were written on them, respectively. In all the excepted cases, they were delivered to some other person who undertook to deliver them, and in whose undertaking I had confidence."

In his fourth answer, as to excepted cases, he says:

"WILLIAM PITT DEWEY, who took quite a number of the packages; a Mr. SIMMONS, who took one for C. L. SHOLES; some member from Walworth County, who took one for some other member of Walworth County—both of whose names I have forgotten; some person from Racine whose name I have forgotten, who took one for some other person in Racine, *not* a member, whose name I cannot distinctly recollect; some person, whose name I do not remember, who took one to deliver to THOMAS FALVEY, a member from Racine County. I think there was two or three other instances, and, I think, not more of delivery by agents, but I have forgotten what they were, or who were the persons. I feel pretty sure that in no instance, except the case of WILLIAM P. DEWEY, was more than one package delivered to any one person for delivery."

In his twenty-third answer, he holds this language:

"It has been the habit of my life to make and preserve written memoranda of all events or circumstances that I desire to remember. I had no desire to remember anything about the delivery of those packages. My office for a day or two was thronged with members of the Legislature and others, who, I suppose, came there to receive the packages. I got rid of them as soon as possible."

Further on he says:

"And having already stated that *I delivered all which* were left in my office, I desire to be excused from making any more personal answer to this interrogatory. I delivered the 'packages' in person, (with the exceptions heretofore mentioned,) and took no voucher or receipt from any person."

In his twenty-fourth answer, he says

"He has a distinct recollection of delivering packages to C. Clement, J. C. Mills, Charles Beger, Louis Bostedo, H. Crawford, D. Fletcher, Wm. A. Hawkins, C. S. Hawley, O. C. Howe, J. Mitchell, G. W. Parker, B. F. Seymour, John Tobin, William Vogenitz, and William Hull."

THOMAS FALVEY, as appears by his own testimony, got his twenty bonds through the mail.

WILLIAM PITT DEWEY, as appears from his testimony, received his ten bonds. He also delivered all the packages handed to him for delivery, to the persons whose names were written thereon respectively. Of the persons to whom he made delivery, he remembers MATT MURPHY, ISAAC BRIGGS, HORACE CATLIN and EPHRAIM KNOWLTON, and he is not certain that ROBERT AIKIN's name was not written on one of the packages. That AIKIN received his in some way, is established beyond railroad controversy by the testimony of AMASA COBB, in connection with that of CHARLES E. JENKINS, MOSES M. STRONG and WM. P. DEWEY.

As to C. L. SHOLES, ZALMON G. SIMMONS testifies that he took a package of ten bonds to be delivered to Mr. SHOLES, and that he offered them to his acceptance, but *he would not take them on account of his position*; that SHOLES told him that *he had no conscientious scruples about taking them.*

SIMMONS procured the sale of these bonds by LEVI BURNELL, with the intention of applying the proceeds to the benefit of Mr. SHOLES; that he informed Mr. SHOLES of this intention; that SHOLES at all times refused to have anything to do with the bonds or their proceeds; that he had conversed with SHOLES about the matter some half dozen times, he always commencing the conversation. That BURNELL sold the bonds, and accounted to him (SIMMONS) for the proceeds, which were five thousand dollars, all of which he appropriated exclusively to his own use. That he holds himself responsible to the La Crosse Company for the bonds, or the proceeds thereof; and that he is arranging to replace to the company, by purchasing the same amount of bonds, *when he goes to New-York this Spring.*

Mr. KILBOURN testifies, that he, at the instance of Mr SHOLES, had an interview with him in some room of the Capitol House, upon the subject of the bill then pending before the Legislature, for the grant of lands to the La Crosse Company, in which Mr. SHOLES was given to understand, that in the event of that company being successful, *Senators might expect a gratuity from the company of its stock or bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars.* This interview is spoken of by FALVEY and SIMMONS. It is by no means clear, whether the propensity to doubt Mr. SHOLES's integrity, or a disposition to shield him from suspicion, is most conspicuous in the testimony of SIMMONS.

By his testimony, cleared of clouds raised by himself, it is obvious that Mr. SHOLES never received the bonds assigned to him, nor the proceeds thereof.

Mr. KILBOURN testifies that he had a conversation with Senator CLEMENT, under circumstances, and in all respects similar to that which he had with Mr. SHOLES.

A. A. BIRD testifies substantially, that he never had any of the bonds of the La Crosse Company, except six which he purchased—two of ANDREW PROUDFIT, and four of a broker in Milwaukee whom *he did* not know, having no recollection that he ever saw him before or after this transaction; that for these four bonds he gave forty-eight cents on the dollar, knowing that he could get more than that for them. Mr. STRONG testifies that he has no distinct recollection of delivering a package to Mr. BIRD, and that he is *quite confident* that he gave no package for such delivery to any one else.

If he did not, then it is quite obvious, from Mr. STRONG's testimony, that he delivered the package to Mr. BIRD in person.

So far as Mr. STRONG gave the names of agents of delivery, the Committee have examined them as witnesses, and in every instance they testify that they faithfully executed their trusts. It is to be remembered that these agents were men in whom STRONG "*had confidence.*" So far as he gives names, that confidence was *not* misplaced. The others were, doubtless, equally trustworthy. One certainly was. It was from one of these that THOMAS FALVEY received his twenty bonds by mail. This package, says STRONG, was handed to a man for delivery, whose name is forgotten.

Attention is directed to the testimony of KILBOURN, FALVEY, STRONG, JENKINS, DEWEY, and the two last questions put to Mr. BIRD, and his *significant* answers thereto, which are as follows:

Q.—Did you ever receive any thing for your vote or assistance in procuring the passage of a bill by the terms of which any land was granted to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, or in any way or manner whatever?

A.—I never did *to my knowledge.*

Q.—If you had received any *would you not have known it?*

A.—I think I should.

The bond assigned to BYRON PAINE was presented to him by Mr. JENKINS. He promptly declined its acceptance, and immediately inclosed it to Mr. KILBOURN, with a note to that effect, which he received. (See LILBOURN's answer 16, page 16, Appendix.)

From the testimony of the witnesses Kilbourn, Falvey, Jenkins, Strong, Dewey, Simmons, Cobb, Smith and Barstow, it is quite evident that all to whom stocks or bonds were assigned received and retained the assigned number, except PAINE and SHOLES.

It is perfectly certain that there were not more than five who did not. Four of these, and no more, may have been members.

Mr. KILBOURN, in his sixteenth answer, says:

"There were other persons besides members aiding and assisting in procuring the passage of the act, but I do not think that I can state in every case who such persons were, nor the inducement or consideration, if any, upon which such aid or assistance was rendered. Among those rendering such aid, either with or without compensation, were Messrs. Barstow, Hoyt, Woodle, Hale, Saunders, A. Hyatt Smith King, Crocker, Alex. Mitchell, E. Cramer, W. B. Hibbard, Finch, Hubbell, M. Kneeland, M. M. Strong, E. H. Goodrich, Chas. E. Jenkins, Kilbourn, H. L. Palmer, and, I think, some others whose names do not occur to me; of the above some were included in the list above referred to, while others were included. Mr. DENNIS made a claim for services against the Watertown Company which was cancelled by the La Crosse Company, and which was liquidated by setting off to him ten bonds of $1,000 each, which he claimed for past services, and not as pay for aiding the La Crosse Company, for aiding on this occasion, but his name was included in the list in common with others."

Of the persons above named, it appears that BARSTOW, HOYT, A. HYATT SMITH, CROCKER and FINCH had no stock or bonds assigned to them. It is not to be expected that strangers to the Company would put themselves to expense, spend their time and exert themselves to procure the grant bill without compensation. Still it would seem that the Directors of the Company made very liberal payments to those thus situated. That they determined the sum to be paid to each individual on their judgments; and when the payments were made no receipt or voucher was taken therefor. This was culpable neglect in the Directors, if the payments made were proper. If not, then they were guilty of a breach of trust, for which they are amenable to the stockholders, whose interests they represented and were bound to protect. It was the duty of the Directors of this Company, its attorneys and agents, to do all in their power to promote, by honorable means, the interests of the stockholders, and they had no right to appropriate any of its moneys or securities as payment or remuneration for services to any greater extent than the salary or *per diem* previously fixed for each; or if not so fixed, such as was reasonable for services properly performed. This they did, however, to a very large amount. This was also a breach of trust, and they should refund the excess to the Company.

THE WAY IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS PAID THEMSELVES.

The twenty-five thousand dollars of bonds received by Mr. KILBOURN, were subsequently, as he testifies, returned to the Company. But during the Summer of 1857, *the Directors passed a resolution giving to Mr. K. fifty thousand dollars, in quite general language, nearly all of which he received in money.*

This resolution does not appear to have had a basis of indebtedness by the Company; because in the Autumn of that year is was rescinded, and the amount which he had received under it was applied in part payment for city property, bought by the Company of him at a sum exceeding $81,000. The deed appears to have been executed in the Spring of 1857, but was not delivered and accepted until the rescinding of the $50,000 resolution. The description and value of this property may be seen by referring to the answer of CHARLES E. JENKINS to the fifteenth interrogatory. "Lot 84, subdivision of lots 2 and 3, of section 21, town 7, range 22," estimated by Mr. JENKINS to be worth in 1857 the sum of $30,000, was not conveyed to the Company, as was thought to be the fact, when Mr. JENKINS was examined. By Mr. JENKINS' estimate the *whole* property described in the deed of conveyance was worth the sum of $36,950, the grantor conveying a perfect title. Of this sum, however, there is $27,000 for lots to which Mr. KILBOURN conveyed only a *residuary interest.* This may or may not have been worth something. The value of so much of the property named in the deed as Mr KILBOURN had title to is only $9,950. If this was all the value conveyed, then by the sale he received at least the sum of $70,000 more than the property was worth.

Admitting his residuary interest to have been a perfect title, then he received at least *forty-three thousand dollars* more than value conveyed to the Company.

If Mr. KILBOURN was entitled to the amount which he had received under the $50,000 resolution for any indebtedness of the Company, it is singular how he came to consent that it should be applied in payment for lands sold by him, unless the purchase price was that much greater than their real value.

It is difficult to arrive at any conclusion other than that, under cover of this purchase, Mr. KILBOURN received from the Company a *gratuity* of at least $50,000. If this is fact, then he could well afford to cancel the $25,000 of bonds, which he did.

MOSES M. STRONG, in his additional statement, page 49, Appendix, says:

"In the latter part of October, 1856, one of the members of the Executive Committee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company handed to me $25,000 of the five-year Construction Bonds of that Company, which were of the kind that have since been generally called 'Corruption Bonds.' At the time they were delivered to me I was informed that it was by order of the Executive Committee, and that they were designed as an acknowledgment and compensation for my services for the Company during the preceding four or five years. Those services were in part the *drafting the charter* of the Company in January, 1852, and attending upon the Legislature at the session of 1857, and aiding in procuring the passage of the charter, &c."

Mr. STRONG's informant was probably ignorant of the fact that a resolution had been passed by the Directors of that Company, giving to Mr. STRONG, in payment of this branch of service, $2,000 in full paid stock. Another fact worthy of notice is that Messrs. KILBOURN, E. H. GOODRICH, MOSES KNEELAND and JENKINS, had, by the order under which Mr. STRONG received his $25,000, each the same amount. That each of these five officers of the Company should have rendered equal service, so that at that particular time the Company should have been indebted to each in the round sum of $25,000, must be set down as one of those strange things that sometimes occur contrary to human expectations. *It is also worthy of notice that this hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to these men, were assigned to, and received by them, at a time when the Directors' stream of generosity was, at all points, overflowing its banks, and distributing its fertilizing properties on much-abandoned soil.* The books of the Company would seem to need correction, if the Company were indebted to these gentlemen, or any of them, in the sum received; inasmuch as these items are included with the bonds distributed to members and others, in the somewhat comprehensive charge of "Charter Expenses" of the memorable year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Justice to Mr. STRONG, perhaps, requires that it should here be noted, that he does not testify how well founded he thought the facts were which were put forth by the person who handed him the bonds, as a ground for his right to them.

JACKSON HADLEY merits a few moments' consideration.

Mr. KILBOURN, in answer to the 19th interrogatory, (Appendix, page 17,) says:

"After the passage of the act granting lands to the La Crosse Company, and after having the list made out as before mentioned, I informed Mr. HADLEY that for his *valuable* services in aid of the passage of the act, we had assigned to him $20,000, to be paid in the bonds of the Company whenever he might call for the same; to which he replied, *that he was very much obliged*, or words to that effect."

The same witness, in answer to the 26th interrogatory, says:

"As President of the La Crosse Company, and by direction of its executive Committee, *I placed in the hands* of Mr. HADLEY, in the months of January and February, in all to the amount of $200,000, in the bonds of that Company, for the purpose of *being used by him in any such way as might seem to him necessary in aiding to procure the passage of the several acts by Congress, to grant lands to the Territory of Minnesota for several railroads in that Territory, which would connect with and be virtual extensions of the La Crosse Railroad.*

These bonds were, however, all subsequently returned to the Company and canceled. An application was made in October, 1857, (as I think,) by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of Minnesota, requesting a loan of $200,000 in the bonds of the La Crosse Company, which was granted, and a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Secretary (Mr. HADLEY) to deliver to that Company, or its agent, the amount of bonds requested. But whether Mr. HADLEY did so deliver them, I have no personal knowledge, but from information and belief, state that I am under the impression he prepared them for delivery, and received them in behalf of that Company, himself, as a director and member of its Executive Committee. How he disposed of said bonds, or what was done with them, I am not informed, and have not the means of stating."

Both lots of these bonds were received by HADLEY, as appears by his own testimony. On the first lot he says that he realized about $70,000 by a sale thereof, to ALFRED GILL, of Hartford, Conn., and Messrs CHARLES MORSE and W. J. DANIELS, of Lockport, N. Y. He further says that *he paid out the whole of this large sum of money for the purposes for which the bonds were placed in his hands, but he cannot give the name of a single man to whom he made payment, nor of the amount paid to any one person.* He took no receipt or voucher. He says that he is *purposely* ignorant as to whom he paid the money; and that he cannot recollect whether those to whom he paid it were all strangers to him or not. He says that he has never accounted to the La Crosse Company for this sum of money, because he never had any settlement to make for it. He also says that he received these bonds to "use at his discretion, in defraying sundry expenses incident to procuring a grant of land to the Territory of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of railroads." That those sundry expenses were various, but he "cannot testify." That he does not remember any of them with sufficient accuracy to specify amounts. That leaving amounts out, the *expenses* were "sundry."

MOSES KNEELAND testifies (Appendix, p. 77) that HADLEY told him he had realized on the $200,000 in bonds, $105,000 dollars, and "that it was a *delicate* matter to whom he paid it, and that he could not or *should not* make any report; that it was a matter between him and Mr. KILBOURN." The second lot of bonds received by Mr. HADLEY, for, and as a loan to the Minnesota Railroad Company, was delivered, as he testifies, to *the persons to whom he sold the first lot.* In this transaction of delivering and receiving this last lot as a loan, it would seem that one of Mr. HADLEY's hands was secretary of the La Crosse Company, and the other the agent or representative of the Minnesota Company. To the question, "Do you know of any stock or bonds issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company being received by any member of the Legislature of 1856, either by their admissions or otherwise," he answers, "No; not as a member of that Legislature;" and then says that he knows of no other answer to make.

Why the directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company has allowed Mr. HADLEY to use up $200,000 of its bonds without calling or compelling him to account, the Committee have not discovered by the testimony of any witness. The testimony of Mr. HADLEY is somewhat instructive, and may be found on pages 126 to 130, inclusive, of the Appendix.

A JUDGE FINDS A MYSTERIOUS PACKAGE ON HIS TABLE.

In a former part of this report, it was stated that $10,000 dollars in bonds were assigned to Hon. A. D. SMITH, and that no package for him was put up by JENKINS. The Committee had no satisfactory proof of his having received them, until they examined him as a witness. There was, however, enough of testimony to arouse suspicion. Judge SMITH testifies that he received them, and how, and what he did with them.

The facts in short, are, that unexpectedly he found a package on the table in his office, that he opened it, and found therein ten bonds of $1,000 each, and suspecting that they were left there by the management or direction of the La Crosse Company, and that, although he stood in no official relation to the company, he could perceive that such relations might arise—and that other circumstances might make it his duty in justice, as well to himself, as to the State, to retain the bonds safely and securely within his own control, to be produced as circumstances might require. This he did by replacing the bonds in the envelope, taking them to the bank where he kept his account, and requesting the cashier to put his seal upon it, and deposit the package in the vault of the bank, subject to his order, as a special deposit, where they were at the time of his testifying.

He also positively denies that anything ever occurred between him and Mr. KILBOURN, or any other person as claimed or set up by Mr. K., as stated by the witness, WILLIAM A. BARSTOW, which in substance was that Mr. K. had promised Judge SMITH $50,000 in bonds, with the view of having the Supreme Court sustain some conveyance transaction between the La Crosse and Milwaukee and St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Companies. Upon this subject attention is directed to pages 54, 55, 147 and 149, Appendix.

It has been already stated that bonds to the amount of $5,000 were assigned to B. F. HOPKINS, then Private Secretary of the Governor. It has also been stated that by the testimony elicited, there could not be more than five of the whole number of intended recipients who did not get the amount assigned.

Whether Mr. HOPKINS is one of the *possible five*, is not positively settled by the testimony. It is, however, worthy of remark, that he may have received the package of five bonds, put up for him by Mr. JENKINS, for aught appearing in his own testimony. By his answer, he determines for himself for what particular purposes he *never* received or had deposited with him any bonds.

EXTRA PAYMENTS TO THE MOST ACTIVE PERSONS.

By Mr. KILBOURN's testimony it appears that exceptions were made in a few cases in favor of those who had been particularly active in procuring the passage of the land grant bill. It was for this reason that the *minimum* amount of $5,000 to members of the Assembly, and $10,000 to Senators, was departed from, and a larger amount assigned. Those thus situated, as will be seen by referring to the list already given, were R. Aiken, A. A. Bird, William Chappell, E. Cram, Thomas Falvey, A. W. Farr, George W. Parker, George P. Thompson and William Hull, of the Assembly, and Jackson Hadley, E. B. Kelsey, S. L. Rose and B. S. Weil, of the Senate. Those are the names of Senators as given by Mr. KILBOURN from recollection. The names of those of the Assembly, as remembered by him, were CHAPPELL, FALVEY and FARR. He also remembered the name of PARKER when his attention was specially directed thereto. (See pages 14 and 15 Appendix.)

Messrs. KILBOURN and STRONG, in much the same language, testify:

"At length, however, a new personage came upon the stage, (the President of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company,) and it was soon whispered about, and finally rumored above a whisper, that an efficient organization was forming under his auspices for the purpose of procuring the passage of an act incorporating a select number of gentlemen outside of the Legislature, who were to be representative persons in confidential relations, to certain influential parties inside of that body, to which the whole of both grants made by Congress were to be transferred, and that upon the organization of the new company so formed, the corporators were to give place to other parties elected by the Chicago Company for a consideration, which report said, was to be of large and imposing proportions—sufficiently so to attract the attention of prominent and influential individuals. And that these whispers, rumors and reports finally induced the La Crosse Company to do what they did in the premises in order to keep the grant from the Chicago Company, the better to benefit this State."

The genuineness of those whispers, rumors and reports, are strongly negatived by the testimony.

NELSON K. WHEELER testifies that he was counsel of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and acting President thereof, under the authority of the Board of Directors, and agent of the Company in reference to lands granted by Congress; and that he was in attendance upon the Legislature at its adjourned session, in the Fall of 1856.

In answer to the sixth interrogatory, he says:

"I had the general and responsible charge of the Company's interest in reference to said lands, during the whole of the session; and I not only answer that I know of no money, stock, bonds, or other valuable thing having been offered, promised, given or paid by said Company, or any member, officer, or agent thereof, or by any person on behalf of said Company, to any State officer, or any member of the Legislature of 1856, to induce such officer or member to aid by his official influence or vote, to secure to said Company the whole, or any part of the lands granted as aforesaid; but *I am sure* no such payment could have been actually made without my knowledge, of any money, stocks or bonds of the Company. I am fully satisfied that no such payment ever was made by the Company, or any person for them, either at said session or since

No appropriation of any money, stock, bonds or other valuable thing for the purposes named, was ever made by the Company; nor was any person authorized by them, or by any officer thereof, heretofore, to use any such money, stock, bonds, or

more than a passing notice, from the general character of the items and quantities set forth, such as

Extra hauling	$500
Solid rock excavation, 6,500 yards at 75	4,175
Roadway and cattle pass, extra	450
Extra hauling	1,500
Solid rock excavation, 9,500 yards at 75	7,125
Same, 16,700 at 100	16,700
Bank wall 500 yards 300	1,500

A glance through these estimates will excite surprise at the numerous items of this kind set forth *in round numbers*, so essentially different from other documents of the same kind which were examined, of work performed for the Company at an earlier day.

It appears that as early as May, 1857, the subscribers to the land grant bonds, began to suspend the payment of their instalments, and the stock of the Company commenced a decline, while the contractor was pushing the work forward and requiring heavy payments.

In June, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of six per cent., payable on 1st July, 1857.

HEAVY LOANS.

Then commenced the necessity of making loans at a high rate of interest, upon the pledge of the stock and bonds of the Company, resulting in sacrifices that could scarcely be credited, did not the books of the Company and other testimony establish the facts. Of these loans we will particularize the three largest.

S. R. Foster, July 10, two notes	$60,000
S. R. Foster, July 25, one note	30 000
At various times	73,250
	$163,250
Upon collaterals as follows:	
Stock of the Company, 7,800 shares	780,000
8 per cent. second mortgage bonds	100,000
Total collaterals	$880,000
Alfred Noxon, sundry notes, July and Aug.	60,000
Deduct the amount paid, about	11,000
	$49,000
Upon collaterals as follows:	
Stock of the Company	150,000
Third mortgage land grant bonds	50,000
Farm mortgage bonds	10,000
Total collaterals	$210,000
Stephen H. Alden, note July 9	25,000
Stephen H. Alden, note July 23	25,000
	$50,000
Upon collaterals as follows:	
Stock of the Company	$150,000

We may as well add here the final settlement of these loans made by the committees of the new Board early in the month of November, as shown by the books of the Company.

S. R. Foster, additional first mortgage land grant bonds	$40,000
Alfred Noxon, additional 8 per cent. second mortgage bonds	25,000
Stephen H. Alden, additional 8 per cent. second mortgage bonds	21,060
First mortgage land grant bonds	25,000

A SHAM INVESTIGATION.

As early as the month of July a general distrust had arisen in regard to all Western Railroad securities, and the integrity of their management. Rumor had been busy through the whole season with charges of fraud, bribery of the Legislature in obtaining the land grant, and general mismanagement of the La Crosse Railroad Company. The President of the Company brought out during that month a Committee of two gentlemen from the East to investigate its affairs, with a view of allaying the fears which had been aroused.

This Committee returned with such a report as might reasonably have been expected from an examination of a day or two, and it had no favorable effect upon the credit of the Company or its securities, which continued rapidly to decline. This report is embodied with other matter in a "Statement of the Company of its condition on the 1st of July, 1857."

There are some details in this statement which have an important bearing upon the management of the Company.

1st. In the statement of liabilities.

Page 6, the issue of one million of construction bonds is set forth as follows:

Construction 5 years 7 per cent. bonds, whole issue	$1,000,000
Less amount on hand and unexpended	240,000
Total am't construction bonds expended	$790,000

Of the $240,000 then reported as on hand and unexpended, at least $200,000 had been during the Winter previous, placed in the hands of JACKSON HALLEY by BYRON KILBOURN, President, to be used at Washington in aid of the efforts to obtain the grants of lands for railroads in Minnesota.

On the same page in that "Statement" will also be found the following:

"In addition to the foregoing bonded debt, there was issued in settlement with the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company, in pursuance of the requirements of the act making the grant of land to the Company, one million of dollars in its unsecured bonds, payable in ten years from the 1st day of April, 1857, with 7 per cent. per annum interest, which, however, is not included in the indebtedness of the Company, for the reason that the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company, under its new organization, became responsible for the same amount, by an issue to this Company of its first mortgage bonds, payable at the same period, with interest at the same rate per centum, whereby the Company is guaranteed against loss, and the means provided for the ultimate liquidation of the entire issue."

It is asserted in this extract that this million of bonds was issued "in pursuance of the requirements of the act making the grant of land to this Company." A very careful examination of that act has satisfied the Committee that no requirements of this kind, either express or implied, is to be found therein. It is also said that the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company "became responsible for the same amount by an issue to this Company of its first mortgage bonds," &c. It does not appear, from any testimony before the Committee, that any such issue was ever made, or that any consideration has ever been received from the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company on this account, but the very reverse is proved. It is obvious, however, that some such engagements as herein set forth existed, or a most strange misunderstanding on the part of the President of the La Crosse Railroad Company had occurred. As he was one of the contracting parties, and interested in every movement of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company, it appears certain that it was the intention of this bargain to compensate the La Crosse Company for its expenditures in extinguishing the rights of the former stockholders of the other Company.

The testimony of MOSES KNEELAND shows that such was the fact.

These are some of the disclosures in this July statement, worthy of note, as bearing upon the actual expenditures of the Company on those divisions.

The Chief Engineer's report, page 11, states the work then done in grading, bridging, &c., on the northwestern Division, between Portage City and the point of junction with the western Division, a distance of sixty-one miles, amounted to $522,000. Estimated cost of completing the grading and bridging and laying the tracks on the 61 miles of the northwestern Division $225,000, making $747,000.

This Division, northwestern, stands charged in the report, Jan. 1, 1857	$679,700 92
Selah Chamberlain's estimate of work and materials on 43 miles to New-Lisbon, and work east and west	1,076,450 00
Land Grant Bonds paid to S. Chamberlain for completing the road to the point of junction by contract of last December	350,000 00
Total	$2,106,160 92
Deduct work done west of the junction and east of Portage City, included above, as near as can be ascertained	200,000 00
Cost of 43 miles exclusive of iron rails	$1,906,160 92

Again, it is stated in this report of the Engineer that the work done on the Portage Division, from Madison to Portage City, is $25,000, while the amount charged to that Division, the January previous, was $128,034 77.

These statements are set forth simply to show the unreliable character of the books and reports of the Company as to the cost of the work and expenditures for various objects.

Soon after Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's judgment was confessed, another was obtained against the Company for some $112,000 in favor of NEWCOMB CLEVELAND. At the East suits had been commenced upon claims of various kinds, and the alarm became general, as detailed in the testimony of Mr. DOW.

These difficulties finally resulted in the transfer of power to the East, by the resignation of Western and substitution of Eastern names to the extent of a majority of the Board, under the Presidency of the Hon. HORACE CLARK, of Albany, who had associated with him D. E. WHEELER, of New-York; JAMES B. BREWSTER, of New-York; ALFRED NOXON, of Crescent; D. V. M. RADCLIFFE, ELI PERRY and ARTEMUS FISH, of Albany. The new Board met at Albany and organized for business on the 5th November, 1857, and it appears by the books of the Company and other statements, that something over six hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds of the Company were placed in the hands of the President.

It further appears by the records of the Executive Committee and the statements of Mr. CLARK to Mr. DOW, that at an early day in November they proceeded to make settlements with various parties for loans made during the Summer, upon the pledge of Stock and Bonds.

These settlements, some of which have been already particularized, involved the disposition of more than $115,000 of the securities of the Company, which were not under the injunction, which had been placed upon the Company in New-York, as detailed in the testimony of Mr. DOW, leaving the November interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Company unprovided for, as the lease of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN only bound him to pay the interest on this mortgage accruing subsequent to that date. It appears that by a resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted Nov. 27, 1857, in view of the necessity of providing for this interest, an issue of bonds was authorized to the extent of $500,000. These bonds were payable in twenty years, bore interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and were convertible into the capital stock of the Company, and were so converted and returned cancelled on the 31st day of December, 1857. The books show *that these bonds were sold at ten cents on the dollar, realizing to the Company $50,000 for the half million issued.* At a later period a further issue of the same kind of Bonds was authorized by the Executive Committee, and as it appears by the abstracts in the appendix there was issued a further sum of $1,500,000, which were in like manner sold at ten cents on the dollar, and in this mode has been raised what money has been disbursed in paying interest and other pressing engagements of the Company.

The Sixth annual Report of the Company gives a gloomy picture of the condition of the Company's finances, but one that seems to afford the most correct detail of the liabilities of the Company which we have been able to obtain.

THE NORTH-EASTERN GRANT.

In relation to the North-Eastern Grant, a short space should be occupied, with a few special facts not yet detailed.

Some have necessarily been given, because intimately blended with the transactions of the La Crosse Company.

It appears from the testimony, that the law partner of Senator TAYLOR, viz: CYRUS P. HILLER, was named a director in the act incorporating the Wisconsin and Superior Railroad Company; ANSON BALLARD, law partner of PERRY H. SMITH, was in like manner named a director by Mr. SMITH, then also a Senator; while B. F. MOORE and ALFRED LAMBERSON were named by their late partners in business, Senators FITZGERALD and GILL respectively. "These appointments," says J. D. DOTY, in his testimony, (appendix, page 174,) "were insisted upon by the Senators named, and as they held the balance of power, were conceded as a matter of necessity, and in the full belief that two of them from position, and one from the repeated assertions of his principal, Senator SMITH, were reliable friend of Wisconsin interests, and would be true to the expressed will of the Legislature."

Through P. H. SMITH, a sufficient number of the directors of the Wisconsin and Superior Company resigned to transfer the control of the Company to the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Company.

The resigned places were filled with men of the last named Company. The Chicago Company were informed by Mr. SMITH that it would have to issue $175,000 of stock. The Company issued $100,000, and gave conditional agreements for the $75,000; and by subsequent arrangement issued $2,500 more, so that the whole amount actually issued was $102,000.

The stock issued appears to have been handed to Mr. SMITH, for distribution in amounts to each, as directed by him as follows:

To G. F. Wright	$5,000
B. G. Gill, (place of Lamberson,)	10,000
J. W. Weed	10,000
Cyrus P. Hiller (received and now held by him,)	10,000
Julius White	6,800
H. Haertel	4,200
J. D. Doty	4,200
Charles Kuehn	4,200
William Scott	4,200
C. R. Alton	4,200
Bertine Pinkney	5,000
Total	$67,800
Balance in hands of Smith	34,700

These resignations by directors, after having accepted the office and undertaken the trust confided to them, was a breach of good faith. It was a violation of duty when done for a personal pecuniary consideration. Resignation without demand of compensation therefor, would have been some evidence of an honest belief, that the newly organized Company *could* not build the road; but the demand of compensation, is strongly tinctured with a desire to make money.

While this is so, as to the directors, it is supposed that the officers of the Chicago Company, were justifiable in the course pursued by them. If the facts were, that the strong probability was that the company represented by them would be largely benefited beyond what they paid out: duty perhaps required that they should get control of the land granted to the new Company. Two other companies (one the La Crosse and Milwaukee) were at that time endeavoring to get the like control. MOSES KNEELAND, it appears, offered one hundred thousand dollars in bonds and intimated something better, for resignations, so that the control of the new Company should pass to the La Crosse Company. To allow this was permitting a strong, and lately proved potent rival, to get in its hands an additional weapon. This is the view, throwing aside State pride, and special State interests, and considering the question between the two companies as rivals, having no special interest in either. The *moral* of the transaction will undoubtedly be determined by each reader of the testimony for himself.

The testimony presents a strong probability that the control of the Wisconsin Company would not have passed into the hands of any other Company but for the action of P. H. SMITH and the *representative directors*, named by Senators, as already stated.

GENERAL CONCLUSION—WHICH, UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, SEEMS TO BE JUSTIFIED.

The evidence taken establishes the fact that the managers of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company have been guilty of numerous and unparalleled acts of mismanagement, gross violations of duty, fraud and plunder. In fact, corruption and wholesale plundering are common features.

How far other Corporations have managed in the same way, is not known. Indemnity for the past and security for the future should, as to all, however, be considered of the first importance by the Legislature. To that end, your Committee have prepared a bill to meet such cases, as the testimony demonstrates the necessity of, which is herewith submitted and its passage recommended.

D. WORTHINGTON,
P. B. SIMPSON,
EDWIN WHEELER,
Committee on the part of the Senate.
JAMES H. KNOWLTON,
ZEBULON P. MASON,
J. W. EARLE,
JAMES E. VINTON,
ALEXANDER COTZHAUSEN,
Committee on the part of the Assembly.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Old School Presbyterian General Assembly—Worship among the Negroes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 14, 1858.

The sessions of the Presbyterian General Assembly, (Old School,) now held in this city, are attracting much attention, and are, in many respects, of exceeding interest and importance. Some of the reports of the Boards of Benevolence have elicited much earnest debate, especially that of the Board of Publication, in which Dr. BRECKENRIDGE introduced a proposition to inaugurate measures for a full Commentary of the Scriptures, to be undertaken by the Synods, in connection with the Board of Publication, and to be under the immediate supervision of the Assembly. The work is regarded with evident favor, and it is acknowledged on all hands to be desirable that there should be some commentary prepared in the sense of the articles of the Presbyterian faith, and embodying all the recent discoveries which tend to throw light upon the Word of God. Considerable warm discussion has taken place on the propositions for union with the Associate Reformed Churches of the South, and the New School Associate Synod, which recently withdrew from their own Assembly in consequence of their action on the subject of Slavery. This last overture is looked upon with little, if any, favor, and Southern men frankly avow that they do not wish the Assembly to make any opening of the vexed question of Slavery, even though the addition of this body would add to the numerical strength of the South. The ground which they have taken, so far as I have known, has satisfied and pleased, even, men who have strong anti-Slavery tendencies. There are several distinguished laymen in the Assembly, accustomed to debate in the bar and in the Legislature. Among them is the brother of the Hon. HOWELL COBB, who is a young man of great ability and eloquence. He is an elder from one of the Georgia Presbyteries—speaks with great fluency and force, and is listened to on all sides with pleasure. His first speech was a genial outpouring of his heart in favor of Christian Union, on the question of appointing a Committee of Conference with the delegates of the New School Synod of the South. It was a manly and noble appeal, which had its intended effect upon his audience. Occasionally a layman will betray his profession by addressing the Moderator as Mr. Speaker or your Honor—or by speaking of the Assembly as the honorable gentleman. The services of the week were agreeably diversified, on Wednesday, by the Centennial Celebration of the reunion of the Synods of New-York and Philadelphia, which took place after an unhappy division of many years, and which resulted in great good to the Church. An able discourse was pronounced by Dr. VAN RENSSELAER in presence of a large audience. The whole proceedings of the day will probably be published in a permanent form, as the discourse contains a large amount of historical matter, which will be a valuable contribution to the literature of the Church.

The proceedings of the Assembly have daily attracted a large number of hearers, among whom are the city clergy of all denominations, members of the Bar and a crowd of ladies. The hospitalities of the city have been extended to the delegates in a most bountiful and munificent manner. They were met on their arrival at the levee by proper Committees, placed in carriages, and at once introduced to the families with whom they were to find a temporary home. Everything is done to make them feel that they are among friends; and I doubt whether the pleasant impressions of their sojourn here will ever be effaced from their memories and hearts.

A story is told—for whose truth I cannot vouch—of a rather eccentric old Southerner, who requested the Committee to send to his house any who might be Abolitionists. A few of that sort were accordingly sent, to whom their host remarked, with a comic gravity: "Gentlemen, my wife is unfortunately away from home, and, as I am rather deaf, here are my servants; command them as you please, and flog them if any should refuse to obey." Whether any of the enemies of the "peculiar institution" have availed themselves of the opportunity I have not yet heard. The old man certainly meant to put his guests at their ease.

Bad as we of the North believe Slavery to be, I have yet to see the first sign of the squalid wretchedness, poverty and degradation among the blacks here which we daily see among the blacks and the foreigners of the North.

I have been in several of the churches built for the slaves, and I have seen crowds of them worshiping with their masters in the same great congregation. They are wonderfully impressible, uttering their feelings in the very midst of the services—sometimes by a simple "Yes, yes;" sometimes by a long low wail, or a sweet plaintive musical sound that goes all over the congregation, and often by a shriek from some female voice, followed with a spasmodic uplifting of the hands and then a slight swoon, which draws together a crowd of sympathizing negroes, who attend to the subject until she is restored to consciousness. All the while the services go on as if nothing was the matter, the preacher evidently satisfied with this evidence of his power over his audience.

With all the stringent laws deemed necessary to keep the slave in check, there is a humane sentiment manifest which indicates good for the race. I heard, the other day, an argument in favor of a colored woman who claimed her liberty in consequence of some arrangement made previous to the recent law prohibiting emancipation; the argument was earnest, manly and bold, I thought—carried with it the sympathies of the audience. I am sure I wished in my heart, as I looked at the features of the claimant, that her suit might be successful. The more I look at and hear of the subject, the more important and solemn does the great problem of American Slavery appear—the more complicated are the questions and interests involved—the less do I believe that rampant and fanatic Abolitionism will ever solve them, and the more confidence do I have in the power of God's truth, and the unaided workings of His Providence in bringing order out of confusion and light out of darkness. I am sure that the Gospel is fitted to meet this as every other evil—to mitigate and soften its asperities—gradually to change its features, and eventually to put it out of the way, as it has done other anomalies in the Christian world. Perhaps we may live to see these results. Surely they will come, for the finger of prophecy and the oracle of God, point to a time when, under the mighty power of the Word of Life, the world shall become peaceful and holy, and then all shall be freemen in Him who came to publish liberty to the captive and the opening of the prison door to them that are bound. Yours truly,

DE ROCHEVILLE.

The Fillibusters on the Rio Grande.

We published, a few days ago, a correspondence which passed between Generals VIDAURRI and HENNINGSEN at Monterey, in which Col. LOCKRIDGE, who had offered his services to the former, was spoken of in rather disparaging terms. LOCKRIDGE was greatly indignant thereat, and has published two letters in the Brownsville *Flag*—one addressed to General VIDAURRI, and the other to the official journal of Monterey, abusing HENNINGSEN. In the former, which is dated at BROWNSVILLE, Texas, on the 26th of April, LOCKRIDGE says:—

"High and honorable gentlemen are connected with me in what I proposed to you by letter of March 29, and I should be untrue to them, as well as myself, if I did not hurl back your false imputations upon them and me with *scorn* and *indignation*. Yes, Sir, propositions made to you in good faith to assist you against the Central Government without any cost to you or the people, for the purpose of finally liberating *Cuba*, has been considered captious and as the offers of mere adventurers. Now, Sir, you are probably ignorant of the fact that your countrymen called an auxiliary force at the time they declared their independence of their mother county, old Spain, and I have yet to learn that those auxiliaries were not true to the trust reposed in them, and had not fulfilled their obligations. You are probably further ignorant of the fact that in the time of our struggle for *Independence and liberty*, the gallant LAFAYETTE and his Spartan band left *la belle* France, and their homes of luxury and ease, to tender their services to the Father of his Country, GEORGE WASHINGTON. Was this generous offer refused, and their propositions considered captious? No, Sir; they were welcomed with open arms and generous hearts, and long did LAFAYETTE continue side by side with WASHINGTON to win golden honors upon many a well-contested battle-field. And did they not prove themselves worthy of our confidence and the high trust we had reposed in them. But enough of this, for I have been mistaken in your Excellency's honor and integrity. For, in the defence of what you publish to be your intentions by opposing the Central forces, I must suppose you stand ready to fall upon that side which will pay you the best. If this be your motto, away with such mockery and such false philanthropy. *We know it not!*"

The other letter, which we publish entire, is as follows:

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 29, 1858.

Oficial Boletin, Monterey, Mexico:

SIR: I trust that an honorable spirit of fair play will cause you to publish this, which is my reply to the card of Gen. HENNINGSEN, which appeared in the Monterey *Boletin* of the 18th inst., attacking me in the most *wanton* and *cowardly* manner. In the first place, he sets out by returning thanks to His Excellency Gen. VIDAURRI for having acted wisely in publishing my private correspondence, which was received and answered as such by Gen. VIDAURRI. This is the cause of this reply. I hold that no gentleman will betray such confidence; and further, that no gentleman will answer such publications knowingly in any other mode or manner than is known to honorable men, and is prescribed by the code of honor. But General HENNINGSEN has sought another recourse, and I will now dispose of the whole matter—unless he wishes to seek proper redress, which I will ever stand ready to give him or any one else, who may become offended at me at any time—by *pronouncing* all his statements to General VIDAURRI, which appeared in the *Boletin*, to be *base, malicious* and *cowardly falsehoods*, such as *he alone could invent*, guided by *malice* of the *basest nature*. And I now *pronounce him* before the *world* to be a *liar, scoundrel* and *low, dirty puppy*, and will continue to publish him as such until he desires satisfaction.

He has charged me of never having been known to speak or write the truth. I need only refer to his letter above alluded to, which is sufficient evidence to prove himself guilty of the charge he desires to fasten upon me. For he says he is not the agent of WALKER, and has no designs upon Northern Mexico, of the truth of which I will leave you to judge from what you will hereafter learn. He further says my short military career in Nicaragua was such as not to give me any position. He has probably forgotten the fact of his being left to destroy the City of Granada in Nicaragua, which was to be accomplished in twenty-four hours. But instead of this being done within the time specified, he turned his attention to drinking, and *robbing* of the *churches* and *consecrated* places of *worship*, which delay caused him and his forces, 400 strong, to be besieged for 10 days, and until he had been so reduced that he was forced to eat cats, dogs and mules for several days before he was relieved by forces commanded by Col. WATERS and myself, who had just returned from the United States, it being my second trip to Nicaragua. The force we landed with was only 178 strong, including all arms, but with this force, after four hours' hard fighting, we succeeded in raising the siege and retired upon San Jorge with his and our own force, without his having fired a single shot to assist us in the whole time.

He must also have forgotten his long and windy appeals to the Secretary of State, at Washington City, only a few days or months since, as a Nicaraguan, asking for redress as to wrongs he and his comrades had to complain of while in that country, or he would nor now claim to be a citizen of the United States. I would also refer him to his many failures in Europe as well as the one in Nicaragua, if history is not incorrect, and suggest to him it would be as well to remain silent about my being more advantage to my enemies than those whose banners I was defending, for the same thing would well apply to *himself*.

In conclusion, Sir, as to his protesting against fillibusters, that's a great farce, which he can enjoy the benefit of if he chooses, so far as I am interested: for when I enter Mexico, it will be with the full authority of those whose power to ask it will not be disputed by him or anybody else. And, until then, I will remain a quiet spectator, and her citizens may rest assured that I will do nothing to injure the cause of the Constitutionalists. And I, in common with every American, who wishes to promote the welfare and happiness of her citizens, will rejoice at all their successes, and sympathize with them in case of adversity, and if the Central forces should now succeed, the time will come, and that speedily, when the spark of liberty that may for the time be hidden beneath the smouldering ruins, will again burst forth under the direction of some other leader, whose ideas, expansive to the occasion, will not be cramped by childish fears, or the selfish and narrow-minded exclusiveness of a past age, having the interest of his country alone at heart, and will carry everything before him, until the capital will be in his possession. But until then commerce and capital will be driven from your country, it only being secondary to the ballot-box, which is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty. Again, allow me to assure the Liberal Party that they have my warmest sympathy for their final success.

I remain, respectfully, &c., S. A. LOCKRIDGE

The Fillibusters at the South—Trial in Charleston.

The Charleston papers of Saturday contain accounts of the trial of THOMAS J. MACKEY, indicted before the United States District Court, under the act of 1818, for organizing an expedition against Nicaragua. The leading facts of the case are that, in October last, Mr. MACKEY, representing himself as the agent of General WALKER, and representing General WALKER as the legally-elected President of Nicaragua, who had been expelled, was engaged in enlisting recruits for the purpose of reinstating WALKER in the Presidency.

It appeared by the letters of Mr. MACKEY, introduced in evidence, that to two young men of the upper country he had offered commissions and held out prospects of advancement and promotion. It further appeared by statements of Mr. MACKEY to various persons, that he had succeeded in recruiting a body of men to go out with him to Nicaragua. It was contended on the part of the accused, that all the preparations made and all the men enlisted were for a peaceful purpose and not in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States; that the organization was simply of an emigrant character. The testimony was closed on Thursday, and after a lucid charge by his Honor, the case was submitted to the Jury, who returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Appointments by the President.

George W. Morgan, of Ohio, minister resident of the United States in Portugal.

James M. Buchanan, of Maryland, minister resident of the United States in Denmark.

Thomas H. Dunn, of Mississippi, consul-general of the United States at Havana.

Felix E. Foresti, of New-York, consul of the United States at Genoa.

Alexander Derbes, of Louisiana, consul of the United States at Marseilles.

Albert G. Blakey, of Missouri, consul of the United States at Talcahuana.

Rafael Preciat, of New-York, consul of the United States at Campeachy.

Luther H. Hatfield, of New-York, consul of the United States at Bombay.

F. Cyrus, of New-York, consul of the United States at Gottenburg.

Augustus Canfield, of New-Jersey, consul of the United States at Candia.

PRESIDENT MONROE.—The Legislature of Virginia, at its last session, passed an act appropriating $2,000 for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of removing, in a suitable manner, the remains of Ex-President JAMES MONROE from the City of New-York to that of Richmond.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: "In compliance with the act, we understand that the Governor and Secretary of State of Virginia, have carried on some correspondence to discover if Mr. MONROE left any heirs, and who they are. Col. MUNFORD, Secretary of State, supposing naturally enough, that Mr. JAMES MONROE, of New-York, was the representative of the late EX-President, addressed him a letter, asking his consent to the proposed removal."

The only living heir of the President is Mr. SAMUEL L. GOUVERNEUR, now a clerk in the Treasury Department, whose mother was the President's youngest daughter, MARIA.

A SOUTHERN EPISCOPAL COLLEGE.—The annual Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Georgia met in Savannah on the 6th inst. The Bishop referred to the project for building a Southern Episcopal College, under the patronage of the Church, which is destined to rival anything in this country in its capacity and usefulness. The location selected is in Sewanee, Tenn., and no work is to be commenced until $500,000 is collected.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Supposed Mysterious Murder Cleared Up.

About three weeks since a paragraph, it will be remembered, was published in the TIMES, announcing that a young Englishman named JOHNSON CHAFFER took passage on the steamboat *Hero*, from this City for Albany, and that on the arrival of the steamer at its destination he could not be found. As he had drafts for $15,000 in his possession, and was a young man of the strictest temperance and regularity of conduct, his friends believed that he had been murdered and then thrown overboard. The British Consul at once laid the case before Superintendent TALLMADGE, who gave the matter in charge to Mr. SAMUEL BERVOORT, one of his special aids. Mr. BERVOORT made inquiries of the officers of the steamer, to ascertain the facts connected with the disappearance of Mr. CHAFFER, but could learn nothing beyond the fact that he was suddenly missing, but whether he fell overboard or voluntarily leaped into the water no one could tell. Inquiry was also made by Mr. BERVOORT, whether there were any suspicious characters on the steamer on the night in question.

Pending the above inquiries, the body of the missing man was, on Friday last, picked up in the River by a fisherman, about a mile and a half this side of Fishkill. The body was at once taken to Fishkill, and an inquest held upon it, by Justice TURBECK. The money which the deceased had in his possession, his gold watch, jewelry, &c., were found upon him, and there were no marks of violence. Officer BERVOORT identified the body as that of CHAFFER, and yesterday had it brought to this City for interment. The deceased came from Hull, England, in the ship *Kangaroo*, on her last voyage to this port. He was married only a week before leaving England. His wife accompanied him on the *Hero*. He left her about 10½ o'clock in the evening, stating that he would go forward and smoke a segar before going to bed, and she did not see him afterwards. They were on their way to Rochester, where he intended to go into mercantile business. The deceased was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and had taken the degree of Knight Templar. His wife is very unwell and is not expected to recover.

The New Nursery and Child's Hospital Inaugurated.

The inauguration of the new brick building on Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue, now occupied by this Institution, was inaugurated Saturday. The ward-room in which the exercises were held is certainly sufficiently commodious for all ordinary purposes, but it was not large enough to contain the overflowing audience which assembled to listen to the addresses and music on this occasion. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. ANTHON, Dr. GEORGE T. ELLIOTT, the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, and others.

Dr. DELAFIELD related the history of the Institution, which, he said, was as brief as its existence had been.

At 1 o'clock the matinée commenced, that he might assist at which, CARL FORMES had refused an offer of $500 from a Philadelphia manager, who wanted him to sing in that city the previous evening. The names of Mesdames SCHLARBAUM and CHONIE, Miles. MADELINE GELLIE and MARY GELLIE, and Messieurs WESTMULLER, HAGAN, RINARDI, TIMM, BRENNES and APTOMAS, were also on the programme. Herr FORMES was twice *encored*.

SEWING MACHINE DECISION.—The Great Sewing Machine Interference case, upon which the parties have been taking testimony for six months or more, between the application of WM. C. WATSON, manufacturer of the "Ten Dollar Sewing Machines," and the patents of A. B. WILSON, held by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company," the "Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company," and I. M. SINGER & Co., was decided last week, by the Commissioner of Patents, in favor of the latter, thereby establishing their exclusive right to the "Rough Surface and Spring Pressure Feed," in combination.

DEATH OF PURSER SINCLAIR.—The pursers of the Navy in New-York met on Saturday afternoon, 22d inst., and passed resolutions of respect to the memory and character of Purser SINCLAIR, recently deceased. Mr. SINCLAIR was the first Purser appointed as Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and has served the department almost half a century.

PAYING UP.—On Saturday the City Inspector commenced paying the arrearages due to the street-sweepers, cartmen and others, for work done in cleaning the streets. There have been no payments made since the 26th of last December, and the amount over due is about $45,000, which is to be divided among nearly 1,500 men. The workmen in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards were paid on Saturday, and the payments will be continued in the order of the Wards till all are paid.

TAMMANY SOCIETY ELECTION.—The members of Tammany Society met last evening for the purpose of electing officers. All was harmonious, and the business was soon done. ISAAC V. FOWLER was chosen Grand Sachem, and WILLIAM D. KENNEDY was chosen Father of the Council. Both received the unanimous vote of the members present.

PRESIDENT MONROE'S REMAINS.—Mayor TIEMANN on Saturday received the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, May 19, 1858.

To the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: Your favor of the 17th inst., addressed to Mr. WM. MUNFORD, has been received. Since writing his letter he has received information stating who the proper representatives of Mr. MONROE are, and, while your kindness in offering to obtain the information is appreciated, it becomes now unnecessary. By direction of Governor WISE, I have now to request that you will, in your official capacity as Mayor, grant the permission desired for the removal of the remains of the late President MONROE from its present place of interment in New-York to the city of Richmond, and that you also obtain the like permission from your City Inspector. It is desirable that the representatives and relatives of the family should be present at the disinterment, if agreeable to them. I have requested Mr. SAMUEL L. GOUVERNEUR, Jr., who is the nearest lineal descendant, to appoint the time for the ceremonies, and to confer with you to ascertain what time will best suit the authorities of New-York.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,
GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Secretary of Com.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday morning found floating in the East River, off Governor's Island. He was taken to the dock foot of Harris-street, Brooklyn, and the Coroner notified.

Coroner's Inquests.

FOUND DROWNED.—Inquests were held yesterday upon two unknown men found drowned, one having been picked up at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, North River, and the other at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River. The last individual was dressed like a laboring man, and the other had on a black frock-coat, black pants, black and satin vest. A verdict of "Supposed drowning" was rendered in each case. The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the dock foot of Pier No. 6, East River, and an inquest will be held to-day.

FATAL FALL.—JOHN HANLEN fell, yesterday, from the top of a pile of lumber in the lumber-yard corner of West and Morton streets, and died while being conveyed to the Hospital.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARY, AND $300 IN PENNIES STOLEN—NEW AND INGENIOUS DODGE.—The store of John Cornish, tobacconist, No. 79 Avenue D, was entered by burglars at daybreak yesterday morning and $300 in pennies stolen. The thieves, three in number, adopted a novel and ingenious plan to accomplish the robbery. Having gained access to the place, they drew up a wagon in front of the store loaded with milk-cans. Several officers and others passed by, and seeing the men handling the milk-cans supposed it was all right, and passed on, scarcely heeding the men. This bold manner of doing business succeeded admirably, for the men soon transferred from the store $300 in pennies, which they evidently had gone in quest of; and whipping up their horse, were speedily out of sight. So completely was suspicion averted from the parties, that the policemen, upon being questioned after the discovery of the robbery, were unable to give the slightest description of the culprits, or state even the color of the horse or character of the vehicle. Their entire knowledge of the matter consisted of a recollection of having seen three men as busy as bees handling some milk cans. The police subsequently spread themselves to get a clue to the burglars and the stolen pennies. Peter Brush, a German peddler, being found with a large quantity of pennies in his possession, was taken in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery. A basket of the pennies was found in the entry-way of a house in Sixth street, which, it is supposed, was dropped by one of the burglars when alarmed. There was recovered altogether $157 in pennies.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—John J. Telman was arrested yesterday, to answer a charge of perjury preferred by Mr. Joseph Arnold and Chester B. Hones. The complainants were tried upon an affidavit made by Telman, charging them with stealing $146 from him, and the former having been discharged, now accuse Telman of perjury. Justice KELLY committed the accused to await examination.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name being mentioned this morning, in your report of the funeral and burial of the murdered mate Mr. AIKINS, I would respectfully make my acknowledgments of the favorable mention made of my offices in the matter. I deem it due from me, however, to state, that the bill of expenses attending the burial, was subsequently presented to Messrs. GOODRUS & Co., owners of the ship *Mandarin*, and promptly paid by them.

T. B. DU BOIS.

Master of the ship *Queen of the Pacific*.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1858.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, May 25.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Same as Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Same as Monday. *Part II*.—Nos. 747, 559, 569, 657, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 793, 797, 799, 801, 804, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 532, 407, 505, 1006, 87, 516, 570, 986, 1018, 1021, 817, 511, 794, 294, 678, 134, 201, 618, 912, 1048, 1073, 1080, 1063, 1090, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1111, 1114, 478, 756, 997, 874, 922, 525, 692, 780, 211, 212, 1081, 429, 597, 925, 992, 993, 995, 868, 150, 523, 1069, 829, 1109, 830, 123, 842, 742, 754, 507.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Cora Bowne vs. *Obadiah Bowne*.—Defendant is one of the Quarantine Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of 1857. Plaintiff was married to him in 1846, but subsequently she obtained a divorce from him in the Superior Court of Connecticut, on the ground of cruelty. In 1857 defendant married one Frances Smith, and has lived with her since. Last Monday, Mrs. BOWNE, through her counsel, applied for an order directing the defendant to place the children, John and Andrew, at some location where she may have access to them, without being put to considerable trouble or expense. She alleges that they are now in the State of Connecticut, which makes it inconvenient for her to see them; that the divorce is null and void, as the laws of Connecticut required the petitioner to be a resident of that State for one year prior to the application, whereas she had been there only three months when the petition was made.

This morning Judge HOFFMAN denied her application. The following is the opinion in the case:

Without noticing the other points raised, such as the effect of the appeal and the power of the Court, it is sufficient to say that the father is acting for the good of the children; that the place of their abode is neither unreasonably distant nor expensive to reach, and that no restriction upon the right of the mother to visit them is shown.

I think the Court would act unwisely to interfere, in this stage of the proceedings at least. I consider the agreement and the sentence in Connecticut as settling the rights of the parties, and as being fully operative, and I must act upon them until set aside. Motion denied with $10 costs.

DECISION.

Hamilton Fish vs. *Wm. H. Merchant et al. Lewis M. Rutherford* vs. *the same*.—Motion to postpone causes for the term granted, upon plaintiff's stipulating to deduct the costs of May Term in case of his success.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff and a Jury.

Rose Joel vs. *The Mayor &c. of the City of New-York*.—This was an action brought to recover $2,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaint

DRY GOODS.

LOW PRICES WIN!
WHERE THEY EXIST, EVERYBODY GOES.
LOW PRICES
IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY
ALL THIS WEEK,
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO'S., No 301 Grand-st.
2,000 yards rich SILK and WOOL BAREGES,
At 2s. per yard—actual cost 3s. 6d,
300 pieces rich BLACK SILKS (Gros de Rhine),
At 5s. per yard—actual cost 8s.
250 pieces FRENCH BAYADERE FOULARD SILKS
(very wide) at 4s. 6d. per yard—actual cost 6s.
1,000 rich ROBES A QUILLE,
At $18—actual cost $24.
300 rich ROBES A VOLANTE,
At $12—actual cost $18.
250 pieces rich INDIA FOULARDS,
At 50 cents per yard.
5,000 yards rich LAVELLE CLOTHS,
At One Shilling per yard.
HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK AT THIS.
Rich LACE CURTAINS at $6 per pair
Rich MUSLIN DRAPERY (embroidered)
At One Shilling per yard,
Fine LINEN DIAPER CLOTHS (8-4 wide)
At 4s. per yard—actual cost 6s. 6d.
ALLENDALE SHEETINGS (11-4 wide)
At 1s. 6d. per yard—actual cost 2s. 6d.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS (very wide)
At 6¼ cents per yard.
DOMESTIC GOODS of every description,
30 per cent below cost.
LOW PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY POPULAR
At CHAS. HEARD & CO'S.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest.)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks
CARPETING
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
AT RETAIL FOR CASH ONLY.

AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 Broadway.
ELEGANT NEW MANTILLAS
Will be displayed this week,
At prices to suit the times.
Silk and lace circulars, at $10,
Solid silk circulars, at $14 and $16,
Rich French lace mantillas,
Elegant lace talmas, at $8,
All the richer goods proportionately moderate.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door south of Canal-st.

DRESS GOODS.

CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And No. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
CHOICE PARIS DRESS SILKS,
Rich Robes à Quille and Flounced Robes, Fashionable Chene Silks, Bayaderes, Brocade, Moire and Paris Plaid Silks, in great variety.
ALSO, CHEAP LOT FROM AUCTION.
About 1,000 pieces Plaid and Chene Silks,
Beautiful Spring Styles, at 75 cents.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARIN -STREET.
EMBROIDERIES - AGES, RIB NS,
Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Fancy Articles, Hosiery, Under-Garments, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STEET.
MANTILLAS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS,
Spring Talmas, &c., &c.—Full assortment.
APPROVED SHAPES—LOW PRICE!

HOOP SKIRTS IN CHURCHES.
The great difficulty and many inconveniences experienced by the ladies wearing the
STEEL HOOP SKIRTS,
when entering and sitting in Church, Carriages, &c., as well as the continual breaking of the spring, large occupancy of space, and too frequent inelegant displacement of their attire, is entirely removed by the use of
WOODWARD'S PATENT PREMIUM
COLUMBIAN SKIRTS AND EXTENDERS,
Which are allowed by all who have worn them to be, beyond any question, superior to the French Skeleton, or any other Steel or Brass Spring Skirt in the market, being every way pliable. They are both easy and graceful, very compressible, expansive, and durable, and form the most reliable and desirable Promenade and Traveling Skirt in the world.
For sale at his Stores,
No. 196 FULTON-ST., and No. 329 BROADWAY.
Ladies, please call and examine them.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES,
of all sizes and colors.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
of Silk, Cotton, Thread and Merino.
The Spring and Summer importations embrace every article required by LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel,

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

THE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
IS CUT BY ISLETON,
Whose skill is unsurpassed in this country.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS.
ELEGANT BRAIDED JACKETS.
COMPLETE SUITS FOR RISING AMERICA.
SPRING TALMAS,
SPRING SACQUES,
SPRING SUITS,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

JUST OPENED,
ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE
White and Gold Tea sets, 44 pieces.....$5 50
Toilet sets, 6 pieces.....1 00
Silver-Plated Casters.....3 50
Silver-Plated Tea sets, 6 pieces.....19 50
Silver-Plated Spoons, the dozen.....1 25
A large assortment of gas fixtures at low prices, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house cleaning, or any work that soils the hands, are much appreciated by those who use them. They are made various lengths, to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

REMOVAL.—MRS. LEVINS INFORMS HER friends and the public that she has removed to No. 695 Broadway, where she keeps a large assortment of ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, illusion goods, and other fancy articles. No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

1,000 PAIRS OF FRENCH WOVE CORSETS, $1 a pair; new patterns horsehair steel spring, skeleton embroidered Skirts, &c.; children's pelisses and embroidered Ponchos, Talmas, Sacks, &c.; Mantillas, Laces, Embroideries, Mitts, Gloves, Bands, Handkerchiefs, Trimming Laces, Sleeves, &c.
FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS, WORSTED DAMASKS, Card Drillings, Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Diapers, Crash, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, Dress Linens, Prints, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

RATAN, IN BUNDLES, AND SKIRT REEDS, of every description, for sale by J. P. CLEU & CO., Nos. 95 and 97 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No 475 BROADWAY,
SILK MANTILLAS AND CIRCULARS,
SILK AND LACE do. do.,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BAREGE CIRCULARS,
CLOTH CLOAKS, RAGLANS, and
PRINCESS WRAPPERS, in choice and beautiful colors.
FRENCH LACE,
PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTS,
SQUARES, CIRCULARS WITH HOODS,
AND FLOUNCED MANTILLAS.
We have received, per steamer *Fulton*, new and elegant designs and patterns, all of which we are offering at less than auction prices.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
We are offering the balance of our unrivaled
SHAWL STOCK,
including an infinite variety of the new TURKISH SHAWLS at greatly reduced prices.
PARIS BONNETS,
FRENCH MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS and CHOICE FRENCH FLOWERS
Elegant Novelties received per steamer *Fulton*, will be
OPENED MONDAY, 24th inst.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DRY GOODS.
At retail.
Tremendous bargains, this week,
To close the estate of
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
At the store No. 361 Broadway,
(Formerly Bulpin's Mantilla Emporium.)
50 pieces Lyons black silks;
10 cases printed lawns and barèges;
200 dozen damask table napkins;
300 damask table cloths.
Also,
Shawls, gloves, hosiery, laces, trimmings,
and
Two thousand silk and lace mantillas,
new and beautiful in style,
All to be sold
totally regardless of cost.
C. G. HOOK,
One of the assignees.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET,
CHEAP CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS,
Tapestry, Velvet, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpetings
Also, Medallion Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c.
ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES,
Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Tassels, &c.,
BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 RAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
LADIES' SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Barége, Tissue, and M. de Chene Robes—Choice styles, $5 to $18.
ALSO,
Poplins, Challies, M. de Laines, French Prints, Crepe de Paris, Organdies, Paris Brilliants, Barèges, De Beiges, and Traveling Dress Goods
of every description.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 258 and 231 RAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS,
In every variety, including a new lot of
1,000 STELLA SHAWLS, $3 to $5.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Fancy Pantaloon Stuffs, Linen Drillings, Linings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.,
RETAILED AT AUCTION PRICES!

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
300 pieces Glace de Chine, 2s. 6d per yard worth 5s.
N. B.—Some of the above are very desirable for ladies not wearing mourning.
Observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MANTILLAS AND POINTS
OF FRENCH LACE,
Beautiful designs, and warranted of the best manufacture. The prices range from $5 to $25 each. Ladies are invited to call and see them.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

MOURNING SILKS.
RUINOUS SACRIFICE.
Four cases Black and White Silk, Poult de Soie, 50 cts,
Take Notice—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLINERY.

MAISON PARISIENNE,
No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston st., New-York, will be opened this day, May 25, with a select assortment of ladies' dress trimmings, bijouterie, fans, and fancy goods of all descriptions. The advertiser, just from Paris, insures to purchasers a continuous supply of novelties from that and other European capitals besides which he will be continually designing new objects in trimming, which will be completed at the factory.
Ladies, we pray do not stay away,
But give us a call now and then,
A visit once made will be amply repaid
At the famous Maison Parisienne.
Our goods are to choice of newest device,
I am sure you all will say,
Not selected in haste, but with really good taste,
Then step the wrong side of the way.
No. 612 Broadway corner of Houston-st.
Orders executed in two hours Match guaranteed.
Country milliners' orders attended to.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS',
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CURRENCY.
Just published, the second edition of "AN INQUIRY INTO THE LAWS WHICH REGULATE THE CIRCULATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH," with an elaborate supplementary review of the late Financial crisis By JOHN MASON, Esq.
A work of astonishing power.—*London Circular to Bankers.*
Published by WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway, New-York.
Price one dollar
Orders received by all Booksellers.

PRINTING PAPER
FOR SALE.
Paper of every quality and size, constantly on hand, and supplied on reasonable terms, at short notice.
STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REUNION—NAZARETH HALL.
The fifth annual meeting will take place on the second Friday in June next, the 11th of the month, at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Former pupils of the Hall, address E. F. BLECH, President of the Society, at Bethlehem, Penn.; or E. F. REICHEL, Principal of Nazareth Hall

COUNTRY BOARD AND INSTRUCTION FOR CHILDREN.—A lady engaged in teaching a select school in a healthy location, convenient to the City, wishes to obtain a few more small children to board and educate; they will receive thorough instruction in the English branches, and needlework, and have all the comforts of a home; good references given. Address TEACHER, Middletown Point, N. J. No objection to take some furniture or a good piano in exchange for board.

ALONZO BLACK, A.M., PRINCIPAL, HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N.Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term. Classes will be formed the 4th of June. Students received at any time. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies completing the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AT $5—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING OR ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, will remove all stiffness or trembling in one week, and give such full command of hand that every person can learn to write a rapid business style with ease and comfort. Two $5 seats vacant.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER—GRADUATE OF YALE—Now establishing himself in the City, has a few hours for private pupils. Lessons 37½ cents: $1 50 per week, or at pupil's residence, $2. Best testimonials and references. Address S., Box No. 182 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses, and parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Music teachers and a principal wanted. Schools and school copartnerships bought and sold on commission. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A YOUNG LADY, WHOSE TIME IS OCcupied a few hours daily at the School of Design, would like to place herself in a family where she could teach two or three children as a compensation for her board Address Box No. 19 Post Office, for reference and further particulars.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident teacher, in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French (which she speaks fluently) and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. 842, Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, A PROFESSOR OF MUsic, wishes to meet with a private family in this City, where the use of a 7-octave piano, and instruction on the same, to one or two, will be considered equivalent for board. References given and required. Address, for three days, TEACHER, *Times* office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
universally conceded to be the most popular company that ever visited America.
TOESDAY—A new grand historical ballet, in three acts and seven tableaux, called
THERESA, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA,
with new scenery, dresses, and appointments.
Mlle LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
Mlle ANNETTA BALETTI,
(her first appearance in America;)
Signor DOMENICO RONZANI.
M. Collet, the Pratesi Family, the Cecchettis, and other favorite artistes.
AND FIFTY LADIES of the CORPS DE BALLET.
Theresa.....Mlle Louise Lamoureux
Carwin, her rejected lover.....Signor D. Ronzani
Fenaline, a pastor.....Signor Gaspare Pratesi
Emile Countess of Morville.....Mlle Collet
Acolph, her son.....Signor Giovanni Pratesi
Lavigne, a farmer.....Signor Cesare Cecchetti
Bridget his wife.....Signora Serafina Cecchetti
The new scenery by Mr Heilge. The orchestra will be increased, conducted by Mr. Woolf.
For full particulars, see small bills.
No other piece will be played on the same evening.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Second week of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS'
SUCCESSFUL COMPANY OF ARTISTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 25,
Sheridan Knowles celebrated play of
THE HUNCHBACK.
Mr. F. B. Conway.....as.....Master Walter
Mr. G Boniface.....as.....Master Modus
Mr. Schewell.....as.....Sir Thomas Clifford
Mr. Dubois.....as.....Lord Tinsel
Fathom.....Mr. Chapman
Julia.....Mrs. D. P. Bowers
Helen.....Miss Anna Cruise
Grand Overture.....By the Orchestra.
After which the farce, received with roars of laughter, of
A LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN A P. P. P.
The Gentleman.....Mr. W. Davidge
The Lady (with the song of "Beautiful Venice").....Miss Anna Cruise
TO MORROW—The comedy of THE KING'S RIVAL, with the entire strength of the Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, May 25, 1858.
Positively last week but three of the
Farewell engagement of the Peerless Brothers,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE AND JEROME,
And their talented double Company.
"We ne'er shall look upon their like again."
Gabriel Ravel in his great original character of Sawney Box,
THE COOPERS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA.
Last appearance but one of Antoine and Jerome in
BOREAS
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cts.; Upper Boxes, 25 cts.; Children, 25 cts.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MADAME LOLA MONTEZ,
COUNTESS OF LANDSFELT,
Will give a limited number of her popular and amusing Lectures, being the last she will deliver in New-York prior to her departure for
EUROPE.
The subject of the Lectures on Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 24 and 25, will be
LOLA MONTEZ,
an
AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
Admission 25 cents to all parts of the house. Secured seats 50 cents. Private Boxes $10.
Box book now open.
Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 25, 1858, will be performed the capital Comedietta of
LADIES, BEWARE.
After which will be produced a strictly business transaction, in four acts and several deeds, entitled
DESERET DESERTED;
OR,
THE LAST DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 25,
Will be acted the French Drama of
RAFFAELE, THE REPROBATE OF PARIS.
After which
THE WRECKER'S DAUGHTER.
To conclude with Shakespeare's Comedy, of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
H. WOOD, Proprietor. J. S. BLEEKER, Stage Manager.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED.
THE LARGEST BAND IN THE WORLD
Perform EVERY EVENING.
In the combination of Ethiopian comic talent will be found the names of
BROWER, FOX, BUDWORTH, HOLLAND & C. WHITE,
with the finest quartette and entire company.
Second week of Frank Brower as HAPPY UNCLE TOM.
To conclude with
LOVE LAUGHS AT COBBLERS.
For particulars, see bills of the day.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME.
BLACK VIGILS.
Matt Peel.....as.....Caesar
SIAMESE TWINS.
WHAT WILL MRS. GRUNDY SAY?
DOUBLE BREAK-DOWN.
THE ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries, 10th-st., Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK AND boundless success of the superlatively beautiful, brilliant, suggestive and wonderfully life-like dramatization of Sylvanus Cobb's latest and most finished *Ledger* story, the enrapturing ROSALIND HUBERT; OR, THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY, with the peerless performer, Miss SUSAN DENIN, in the alluring character of Rosalind, and that sterling favorite, Mr. E. Watkins as Simon Peter Drake, which will be repeated THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, first performance of the sparkling comedy, in 3 acts, entitled MIDNIGHT HOURS; OR, LOVE'S STRATAGEM. Previous to which a dance by Miss Malome. The most interesting of all beautiful things, the Aquaria, or, Aqua-Vivaria, may be seen; besides which, the famous Happy Family, Living Serpent Gallery, &c., &c. Admittance to all 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S JUVENILE ORATORIO OF THE FEAST OF ROSES by a large May Queen Party, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 24, 25 and 26, by several hundred children and a full band of young musicians, the most pleasing entertainment ever given. Tickets 25 cents. Galleries 50 cents.

LAUNCH.—THE PLEASURE BARGE SON OF MALTA will be launched on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., 3 o'clock P. M., foot of 86th-st., East River. Every member of the Malta Club, also all invited guests, are particularly requested to be present. Members of the Club will please be at the house of Mr. DUNLAP, at the above place, half an hour preceding.
HENRY W. GENET, Commodore.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open daily, and contains many beautiful works of art and industry. Strangers visiting the City cannot find a more agreeable place to visit.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
Adapted to the use of drawing rooms, Churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by
THALBERG.
Price $160, $180, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of BUSSON'S accordeons, violin strings, &c.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

$285.—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY.—A magnificent 7 octave rosewood piano-forte and stool, at the above sacrifice, beautifully finished in style of Louis XIV., and finished all round alike, the back same as the front; rich, powerful tone, elegant pearl keys, superb open carving, full metallic plate, inlaid with pearl; overstrung bass; carved legs, carved top and lyre, beautiful open fret-work desk, and is a most superb drawing room piano forte, and cost $600; premium City makers, with unexpired warrantee for two years; in use three months. Also for sale at a sacrifice, a few pieces of elegant rosewood parlor furniture. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near Crystal Palace, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.; be boxed for shipping, if desired. N. B.—Will be made an object for an immediate cash purchaser. Apply for two days.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

A $350 SUPERBLY FINISHED, RICH toned, full 7-octave, rosewood piano-forte, with all the latest improvements, for half its value if purchased immediately; but few months in use, with City makers' guarantee; the greatest bargain now offered. Call at the residence No. 149 Wooster-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS PIANO OF high cost and superior tone, made by one of the best makers, used a few months, and warranted. Sold for want of use, at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REmoved their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRMSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a widow lady, aged 43 years, without incumbrance; is active and industrious, accustomed to good society, competent to take the entire charge of a house, speaks French and English fluently; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Satisfactory reference given and required. None but Protestant and private families need apply. Call at, or address Mrs. L. P. T., No. 64 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A steady, respectable woman who perfectly understands her business. She would be willing to take charge of a baby, with one or two children able to run around. She is kind and attentive in sickness. Best of City references given, as she was six years in her last situation. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady, who has no incumbrance whatever; can take charge of a baby from its birth or grown children; can do all sorts of plain sewing; has lived with some of the most respectable families in that capacity. Can be recommended from her last place. Call in the store, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, who has lived with some of the first families, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; will be found fully competent for her duties. Also, a neat young girl, who is an efficient waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 307 Bowery. No objection to the country.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wants a situation in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of children, wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; has good references. Call or address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, No. 215 6th-av., in the millinery store, between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A RESpectable woman, who has been accustomed to children for the last seven years; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; is a good plain sewer: no objection to the country: best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 346 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHes to procure a situation for a very respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, as child's nurse. She has had long experience in that capacity, and can come highly recommended. Apply at her present employer's, Room No. 166, Gramercy Park House, East 21st-st. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objections to the country. She can be seen at her present employer's, for three days, who will give her a good recommendation, No. 7 Bank st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing, or washing and ironing and taking care of children; can get the best of City reference in the same street. Call at the first house from 5th-av., in West 24th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, by a cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who will undertake the entire charge of the kitchen; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and excellent baker; also, a first-rate washer and ironer. Unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FAMILY SEAMstress, by a very competent young woman; is a good hand at children's clothing, shirt-making, &c; would go as housekeeper in a hotel in the country, or see to grown children: has good reference. Call at No. 156 15th-st., west of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can take charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT girl with the best of reference from her last employer, as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and waitress; is obliging and willing to make herself useful. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as seamstress and dressmaker, as waiter and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups, ice creams; or as regular laundress; does up linen in a magnificent style, fluting, &c. Wages, $9 to $10. City or country. Is a Roman Catholic. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, BY a Protestant girl who thoroughly understands her business, as seamstress and dressmaking and arrange hair; would have no objection to travel for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 67 West 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress. Also by one as cook, and one to do general housework. Also by a nice colored girl. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A WELL-RECOMmended Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Also, by a smart, active girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Will go together or separate. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant, as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or a nursery. Can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 70 12th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. City references from her last employer. Inquire at No. 24 12th st., near 7th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City references; no objection to go into the country a short distance. Apply at No. 197 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A NICE AND OBLIGING YOUNG woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing to be useful and kind to children. Has the best of reference. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, without incumbrance, a situation as housekeeper; the highest testimonials can be given both as to character and ability. Address M. V. G., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, or apply to No. 429 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork or fine washing, or general housework in a small private family. Has no objection to the country. City reference from her last place. Call at 1 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—WAITRESS' SITUATION IN A HOTEL, or private family, by a young woman who has had much experience both in England and America. Inquire of Mrs. AMERMAN, Canal-st., corner Hudson, up stairs, over shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has good reference from her last employer; can be seen for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and sewing or chambermaid and waiting; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country for the summer. Call at 327 East 10th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread baker, and has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to attend a bakery, or as child's nurse or lady's maid; would prefer the country; would have no objection to travel with a family. Apply for two days at No. 98 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; would like the country, but would prefer going to Europe. She is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for a few days at No. 15 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN protestant woman, to take the entire charge of children; has had several years' experience. Good City reference can be given. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for 4 days, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY FROM SCOTLAND DEsires to take charge of a house, or act as companion, and make herself useful in a respectable family. The best City reference given. Apply at No. 415 4th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNdress; does up shirts in magnificent style; or to take in family washing; best of reference. Call at No. 285 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; can fill either situation. Can be seen, from 10 to 12, at No. 103 West 16th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker and understands her business. She can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIC

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Ladies Beware—Dearer Dearbed.

BURTON'S GARDEN—The Coopers—Tight Rope—Bobbas.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Hunchback—A Lady and Gentleman in a P. P. P.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Ronzani Ballet Troupe—Theresa, the Orphan of Geneva.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lola Montez's Lecture.

BOWERY THEATRE—Raffaelle—Wrecker's Daughter—Katharine and Petruchio.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Bay Ocean Dru—Dame Trot—Wild Boy of Bohemia.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Midnight Hours; or, Love's Stratagem.—Evening—Rosalind Hubert.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Black Vigils—Siamese Twins—Mrs. Grundy.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Happy Uncle Tom—Love Laughs at Cobblers.

NO. 631 BROADWAY—Exhibitions of Plans for Improving the Central Park—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....May 26
The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Havre.....May 29
The *Edinburg* leaves New-York for Glasgow.....May 29

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Southern and Southwestern Mail....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

☞ The European mails by the steamship *Persia* will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proceedings in Congress, yesterday, were of considerable interest. In the Senate a report was made by a majority of the Judiciary Committee in favor of the right of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, to their seats. Mr. Douglas introduced a bill in reference to foreign aggressions. The fifteen million loan bill was debated at length. A motion of Mr. Bigler, that it should be a coupon loan was agreed to, and, on motion of Mr. Cameron, the rate of interest was fixed at 5 instead of 6 per cent. In the debate, considerations of the tariff, the revival of business, and prospective free trade were considerably discussed. In the House, the business of the District of Columbia occupied the entire session, and led to a warm debate between Messrs. Davis of Maryland, and Marshall and Burnett of Kentucky.

Scarcely a day passes in which we do not hear of some fresh outrage committed by the commanders of the British naval vessels in the West Indian waters. The ship *John and Albert*, which arrived at New-Orleans yesterday, reports having been *fired into five times* by an English man-of-war. No particulars of this new outrage have yet come to hand.

Later news from Tampico, received through the arrival of the U. S. steamer *Fulton*, at Mobile, informs us that Garza has at length been defeated by the Government troops, his forces having been dispersed. The forts are now in the possession of Garza, and the river is open.

The screw-steamer *Arctic*, celebrated as the vessel in which Capt. Hartstein performed his voyage in search of Dr. Kane, is fitting out at the Navy Yard to proceed to the Coast of Cuba to protect American shipping. She carries three guns, two 32-pounders, and an 18-pounder swivel. She is provisioned for a two months' cruise, and will carry about 60 men all told. She will be ready on Wednesday. The small side-wheel steamer *Water Witch* yesterday arrived at the Navy Yard from Boston, with a detachment of 50 men for the ordnance Practice ship *Plymouth*, at Washington. She is also to be immediately dispatched to the Coast of Cuba, on the same errand, under commander of John Rogers. The *Arctic* is under command of Captain Hartstein. Neither of these vessels are considered fit for this service, by those who pretend to know what is required. There is a good deal of indignation expressed at the Navy Yard on the part of the Lieutenants who are superseded in their own proper command by Commanders in rank detailed, to these small craft, which belong of right, and by immemorial usage, to Lieutenants. They pronounce it an outrage that when any honorable service is to be performed they should be shoved aside to make room for the Commanders, who would spurn such commands under ordinary circumstances.

At the village of Millstone, N. J., the distemper has been raging among a large drove of hogs fattening for the New-York market, on the swill from a large distillery at that place, and a great many have died.

Neither the Aldermen nor the Councilmen succeeded in obtaining a quorum last evening.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and appointed a Committee of five to consider petitions which were presented, asking that speedy action should be taken with regard to the swill-milk dealers, melting establishments, and hog-nuisances.

The Germans held their great annual Whitmonday Festival yesterday, in Yorkville Park, and in Jones' Woods—the Allegemeine Saengerbundes, with their guests, assembled at the former place, Unabhaengigen Gesangvereine, at the latter. Altogether not less than twenty thousand people participated in the entertainments. Mayor Tiemann and General-Superintendent Tallmadge paid a visit to Yorkville Park,—made speeches and sipped lager-bier and Rhein wein. The day was tolerably fair, and the festivities were all that could be desired.

The body of Johnson Chaffer, a young Englishman, who disappeared so mysteriously, about three weeks ago, from the steamboat *Hero*, on her way to Albany, was yesterday brought to this City, from Fishkill, where it was picked out of the river on Friday last, by a fisherman. His money, consisting of about $15,000, in drafts, his gold watch and other valuables were found upon his person, untouched. From the fact that he had so much money in his possession, it was feared by his friends that he was murdered and then cast overboard.

The argument on the application for an order requiring Mayor Tiemann and others to show cause in the Supreme Court why an injunction should not be granted in regard to the West Washington Market property, was yesterday postponed to Saturday.

The American Tract Society, of Boston, assembled for its Forty-fourth Anniversary, yesterday. The meeting was very fully attended, and was presided over by John Tappan. A series of resolutions was offered by Mr. G. G. Hubbard, of Boston, who supported them in a lengthy speech, proposing an entire separation from the New-York Society. He stated in his remarks that at the time of the union of the two Societies, the Boston branch circulated more publications than any other concern; but for the last three years the receipts had decreased largely, while the expenditures were increasing. The resolutions, which denounce the action of the New-York Society at its last meeting, in decided terms, were not acted upon yesterday, the meeting, after their reading, having adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The Cotton trade was unaffected by the news per *City of Washington*. Nearly 3,000 bales were sold, chiefly *in transitu*. Flour was plenty, and salable within the previous range. Wheat was more abundant and prices favored buyers. The demand was fair. Corn was scarce and much needed at advancing rates. Pork was in request at, however, irregular quotations. Other kinds of Provisions were moderately dealt in at uniform figures. Laguayra Coffee was more active. Sugars exhibited less animation. Freights were essentially unchanged.

Embarrassing.—The *Evening Post*, a day or two since, in a letter from its Washington Correspondent, demonstrated that the Southern oligarchy, which rules the Federal Government, was resolved upon the utter destruction of the American Navy and the entire extinction of our Commerce;—that the repeal of the Fishing Bounties was the first step towards this consummation, and was speedily to be followed by others. On Saturday it discovered that the object of making so much fuss about the visitation and search of our vessels by British cruisers was to obtain a cover for *doubling* the strength and expense of the Navy. What fresh plot it will detect this afternoon, remains to be seen. We suggest the propriety of a little more uniformity in these matters. It is a little difficult for the public to become virtuously indignant twice a week upon exactly opposite grounds. We don't ask the *Post* to stick to the same story a week—but merely not to start another in direct contradiction to it.

The Wisconsin Infamy—Glimpses of Railroad Management.

The Wisconsin Legislature has just adjourned—without taking any steps to redeem the State from the ineffaceable brand of infamy which the wholesale purchase of its Government last year has fastened upon it. The facts of that most disgraceful transaction have been dragged to light by the efforts of a Committee of Investigation,—whose Report we give at full length in this morning's issue of the Times. We trust the whole community will give this document a careful perusal. We hope especially that it will be studied and pondered by that large class of gentlemen on the other side of the Atlantic, who are constantly called upon by the agents and representatives of American Railroads to buy their stock and negotiate their bonds. It is quite time they were enlightened as to the character of the customers with whom they are asked to deal. We are perfectly aware of the reproach likely to be cast upon Republican Institutions, by such disclosures of the crimes that may be practiced here with perfect and entire impunity;—but we are perfectly willing that our State Governments should bear this reproach, until they take some effectual steps to prove to the world that they do not deserve it. We wish the shame and infamy of such transactions could be driven hissing-hot to the heart of every man in America who feels any real regard for the honor of his country, and any sincere desire that Democracy and robbery should not be considered synonymous terms by the nations of the world. As long as we suffer such crimes to go unpunished, we deserve the scorn and execration of Christendom. There is not a cringing slave in the worst despotism of Europe, who is not entitled to despise and comtemn the republican State of Wisconsin, so long as she permits her public officers, from the highest to the lowest—Governor, Senators, Assemblymen, and all,—to sell themselves, like beasts in the market or stale fish at Billingsgate,—and, after the whole thing is exposed, deliberately refuses either to punish the offenders, or even forbid their successors from running the same infamous and degrading career.

The Report which we publish this morning presents the substance of testimony taken by the Committee, which fills over 300 pages of a pamphlet lying upon our table. The outline of the narrative has already been given in our columns. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company had been reduced, at the close of 1856, by the plundering of the stock, securities and property of the concern by its Directors, to a condition of bankruptcy: and the scheme of obtaining from the State a large grant of land was hit upon as a means of rescuing the Company from ruin and its managers from prosecution for fraud and robbery. Byron Kilbourn was the President of the Company, and undertook to secure the desired grant at the hands of the Wisconsin Legislature. In his testimony before the Committee, which fills 25 pages of the pamphlet referred to, he has given *his version* of the means which he adopted to accomplish this result. After stating the reasons which rendered it necessary for the Company to obtain this grant, Mr. Kilbourn states, under oath, that he "never offered, agreed to pay, nor gave to any member of the Legislature any bond, stock, or other thing as a consideration for his vote in favor of any grant of land to the Company; nor does he know of any other person having done so, or of any member of the Legislature having received any such payment." This is Mr. Kilbourn's sworn statement at the outset. His conception of the character of an oath, and his general estimate of his own veracity, become apparent from the continuation of his testimony. He goes on immediately to state that he *did*

"promise certain parties, not members, and *also members* of the Legislature, that, in the event of the Company securing the grant, *it would make them a liberal compensation* for such services as they should render in bringing the subject to the attention of other members, and using their influence for the passage of the bill."

Mr. Kilbourn declares that, "knowing his responsibilities," and the "delicacy of the service," he was "cautious in the extreme in his intercourse with members,"—but in spite of this guarded prudence, he

"caused it to be understood, through the medium of persons not connected with the Legislature, that in the event of the La Crosse Company obtaining the grant, that Company would *acknowledge the favor* by a liberal *douceur* or gratuity to *such members as should favor its passage*."

Mr. K. had just sworn that he had never done anything of the kind,—nor did he know anybody else who had done so. Whether this arrangement "would bear the strictest test of morality," Mr. Kilbourn modestly says, "*was not for me to determine.* I saw in it nothing *legally* offensive, and as to its morality, I did not feel that I had any choice between its adoption and defeat." On the whole, this is not surprising. A gentleman who shows so little sensibility in regard to statements which he makes under oath, could scarcely be expected to bring such transactions as the bribery of members to the strictest test of morality. With charming ingenuousness Mr. Kilbourn goes on to concede that, from these statements, it is "fairly deducible" that—although he did not *bribe* anybody, yet the favor of supporting the bill was to be acknowledged by a gratuity! Mr. Kilbourn gradually becomes still more specific,—and finally states that "as a general proposition it was decided that, in the event of the La Crosse Company obtaining the grant, *it would offer to the acceptance of members of the Senate voting for it* ten thousand dollars each, *and to members of the Assembly* five thousand dollars each, payable in the stock or bonds of the Company." And this is the man who swears that nobody in either House was bribed—to the best of his knowledge and belief! The list of Senators and Members of Assembly given in the Report will show the precise manner in which this arrangement was carried into effect.

Mr. Kilbourn was next examined as to the nature of his transactions with the Governor of the State of Wisconsin,—the Honorable Coles Bashford,—and gave an exceedingly rosy picture of his intercourse with that virtuous and high-toned functionary. He prefaces his narrative with a bit of history. It seems that Governor Bashford had vetoed the first bill,—but had "held out the idea" that if some provisions to which he had "minor objections" could be changed, he would sign it. In the second draft these changes were made;—the bill, "by request of the Governor's friends," was put into the hands of Mr. Porter, who wished to make a little political capital out of it, and "no further solicitude" was felt for its fate. It "was not necessary," says Mr. Kilbourn, "that any special appliances should be made to the Governor." "It would have been a work of supererogation," he adds, "to have gone to the Governor to offer him any special inducements" to sign the bill;—and, throwing himself upon the Committee's knowledge of his character, Mr. Kilbourn confidently exclaims: "I trust, therefore, that it will be readily conceded that no such *unnecessary* labor was performed!" But by and by a rumor reached Mr. Kilbourn that Governor Bashford had signed the bill. Then a load was lifted from his mind. He felt relieved from an embarrassing restraint. He called on Governor Bashford. He expressed his sense of gratitude for the liberal spirit he had manifested. He took occasion to declare his friendly sentiments towards the Governor, with the hope that they should enjoy his confidence so long as official relations should bring them together,—and added:

"That in consideration of the past and prospect of the future, the Company felt disposed to extend to him *a pecuniary compliment*, if he would feel at liberty to accept it. He said that, with the views and purposes expressed by me, *he should not feel at liberty to decline a compliment of the kind, and would accept of it cheerfully.* I then stated that I would at an early day place in his hands the bonds of the Company to the amount of $50,000."

Mr. Kilbourn protests that there was no "corrupt intent" in this transaction, nor was it prompted by any "unworthy motive." It was, he adds, solely "because I deemed it necessary to propitiate his feelings *with reference to the future operations of our Company.*" "Such were my only motives,"—says the ingenuous Mr. Kilbourn,—

"Distinctly stating to him at the time that I wished this gratuity to have no influence upon any official act which it might henceforth devolve on him hereafter to perform. On his part, I believe he accepted it for the reason that he thought the Company could well afford to make such a donation without doing it any material damage, while *to him* the sum was large enough to confer a *real benefit* (!!) In pursuance of this conversation, I subsequently placed in the hands of Gov. Bashford the bonds of the Company to the amount of $50,000, and at a later period I exchanged with him $15,000 into money at par. * * I presume this would have been done from time to time had the condition of the Company permitted."

But it is not necessary to pursue the matter in detail any further. These are specimens of the manner in which this model Railroad President performs the "responsible and delicate" duty with which he had been charged. Everybody who had any influence was bought bodily. Besides the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bank Comptroller, the Governor's Private Secretary, the Clerks of the two Houses, Editors, Judges, and the miscellaneous hangers-on of a corrupt lobby, were, one and all, paid in bonds of the Company for their aid in passing the bill. *Over* eight hundred thousand dollars *of the money of the Company was lavished in these corrupt and infamous payments.* And yet, in spite of the facts thus established,—in spite of his own statements,—the President of this concern, Byron Kilbourn, the agent and active manager of the whole transaction, solemnly swears that he never paid, or agreed or offered to pay, any member of either House for his vote—nor does he know or believe that any other person did. This man has held a prominent position in the financial world. He has been intrusted with large interests and charged with important negotiations. Yet he does not hesitate an instant to go before the world staking his reputation and character for veracity and for credibility under oath, upon the shadowy and unsubstantial distinction between paying for a vote, and giving *gratuities* to members for aid in passing a bill!

If there were any proper law, or any proper public sentiment, in Wisconsin upon this subject, every man who has had a hand in these proceedings, from Governor Bashford down, would expiate his crime in the State Prison. A more wholesale robbery of the property of stockholders has never been perpetrated. The Directors of the British Bank, who have been sent to the penitentiary, were not half so cupable, nor were their offences half so infamous as those revealed in this Report. But the most discouraging feature of the whole case is the refusal of the Legislature of Wisconsin either to punish these past offences or to provide against them hereafter. The Investigating Committee reported a bill designed to secure stockholders against such wholesale robbery, and to punish Directors or others who should perpetrate the acts of plunder and corruption which have been fastened upon the managers of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Road. But parties interested in the perpetration of these outrageous abuses thwarted every attempt to bring up the bill for action, and the Legislature, on the 17th, adjourned *sine die*—leaving Governor Bashford & Co. in possession of their plunder, and every stockholder in a Wisconsin Railroad at the absolute mercy of its Directors. They can cheat and swindle—plunder and rob, the Company to the utmost extent of their pleasure, and there is no law or public sentiment to punish or prevent. We are not in the least surprised that La Crosse and Milwaukee Stock and Bonds should be selling in Wal'-street for so small a price;—the only wonder is that they should be considered worth anything at all. With such unrestricted opportunities for plunder,—and so resolute a purpose to improve them,—it would be a little singular if anything whatever should, in the end, be left for the stockholders.

The City Inspector.

We have a public officer whose official designation is City Inspector. His duties are to inspect the sanitary condition of the City, and the pay he receives for his services is the very handsome salary of *five thousand dollars* a year. Among his specified duties is that of overseeing the markets and keeping them in a wholesome and decent condition. The duty is a most important one, but he claims in addition to his duties as a sanitary inspector of these public institutions the right to appoint clerks to collect the revenue arising from them. We suggest, however, that he should first be satisfied with discharging his duties as a sanitary officer before he makes any attempt to embarrass himself by increasing his sphere of action. If he has ever inspected that most ancient and weather-beaten agglomeration of tumble-down sheds, known as Fulton Market, he must have seen that its sanitary condition is greatly in need of a thorough purification. It is surrounded by a collection of old booths and sheds, which are used for the sale of all sorts of merchandise, but especially of old hats, copper jewelry and tropical fruits—articles which are proper enough to sell, but the sale of which in shanties erected on the sidewalk of the most crowded thoroughfare in the City is an enormous nuisance. The great tide of travel to and from Brooklyn by the Fulton Ferry has to make its way through the incumbrances which the City Inspector has permitted to cluster on the sidewalk around the market. The space on the market side of Fulton through which this tide of travel flows is not more than five feet wide, the rest of the space being occupied by sheds and booths.

But the worst of these incumbrances is not that they obstruct the travel, but that they are receptacles for all manner of filth, which renders the neighborhood extremely offensive. Now, it happens, most fortunately for the good order of the City and the comfort of its inhabitants, that the Mayor possesses the power of suspending and removing any head of a department who neglects his duty, or is guilty of any impreper conduct. He has acted in the most commendable manner towards the late head of the Street Department, and we trust that he will be equally prompt and efficient towards the head of every other department of the City Government. The City Inspector has it in his power to remove every cause of complaint about our public markets of the kind we have alluded to, and if he neglects his duty, the Mayor will be held responsible for the conduct of his subordinate.

The Ministerial Crisis in England.

The proclamation issued by the Governor-General of India to the inhabitants of Oude, to which we referred yesterday, has brought on a Ministerial Crisis in England which may result in the overthrow of the Derby Government. The matter is somewhat complicated. In anticipation of the fall of Lucknow, Lord Canning prepared a proclamation to the insurgents, which was sent down to Sir Colin Campbell's head-quarters, accompanied by a chapter of instructions to the civil authorities on the spot, for their guidance in the treatment of those rebels who might come in and surrender. The proclamation itself promised life to all who were in arms against British authority, upon their making their submission, excepting only the revolted Sepoys, but it confiscated the property of all the landholders except six. A draft of this sweeping measure was forwarded to England, containing substantially the above provisions. After the dispatch of this copy, and previous to the publication of the original in Oude, a clause was added materially softening the rigor of the rules at first laid down. The decree of confiscation was so modified as to hold out a hope to the landholders that speedy and frank submission would cause the Government, upon considering the circumstances of each case, and the character of each individual, to allow the Talookdars to retain their estates, and in fact making everything depend on speedy surrender. This was an important modification of the original document, and, so far as it went, a wise one; but it did not go far enough. The Talookdars were clearly an enemy, legitimately in arms, and entitled to the protection of the laws of war, and the Indian Government had no right to touch, or even menace their property. However, the addition did not reach England, until Lord Ellenborough, the President of the Board of Control, had written a scathing dispatch to Lord Canning, condemning *in toto* the decree of confiscation, ordering its immediate rescision, reviewing the circumstances attendant upon the annexation of Oude, condemning the act itself in pretty plain terms, and finally justifying the landholders in their resistance to the British Government.

The dispatch was couched in strong terms—terms so strong, as, considering from whom it came, and to whom it was addressed, to border on insult. That its statements and arguments were in the main true, is unquestionable; but, there is a very sensible French proverb, which says, *Toute verité n'est pas bonne à dire.* One Government official may think a great many justifiable things about the doings of another, which it is just as well not to express; and a still greater number of sentiments may be uttered in a dispatch, which it is not proper to publish at the moment. If Lord Canning's policy needed alteration, or modification, the fact that he had been forced to make the change by a snub from home, should not be paraded before the eyes of the revolted natives in the columns of the newspapers. To have to retrace his steps at all, on such a matter, is, considering the circumstances in which he is placed, sufficiently humiliating; but to have to retrace them in consequence of the public and condemnatory dictation of his superiors, involves not simply humiliation, but the destruction of all respect for his authority; and the British supremacy in Oude is not yet sufficiently vindicated to enable the Indian Government to dispense with even the outward appearance of harmony with, or support from, the authorities at home.

The blunder was so apparent, that Lord Ellenborough has hastened to take the whole responsibility of it on himself, and sacrifice himself for the safety of his colleagues, and has accordingly resigned his place. Before he had done so, resolutions had been introduced into both Houses, censuring the Government for publishing the dispatch, and couched in such terms as to render the resignation of the Cabinet or a dissolution of Parliament necessary, in case they are carried. Whether the mangled remains of the President of the Board of Control will satisfy the wolves of the Opposition still remains to be seen. Rumors were afloat, at the departure of the mail, that a large number of those who were expected to support the resolutions considered the atonement sufficient. The next steamer will bring us the upshot.

In the meantime, in case of an adverse vote, it is not probable the Derbyites will surrender their places without trying the chances of a general election. But upon what plea, or more correctly, with what "cry," they will go to the country, it is somewhat difficult to conjecture. Disraeli has devoted some pages in *Coningsby* to descanting upon the value of "a good cry," in securing a hearty indorsement of Parliamentary policy from the "free and independent electors" of the United Kingdom. It may be presumed, therefore, that he will not try the experiment himself without this much-needed weapon. What form it will take it is hard to conceive. His India Bill is not available, for it is defunct, and Palmerston has amused us all by his account of its "wake." Nothing else has been brought forward. The offending dispatch has been frankly acknowledged to be an inexcusable blunder; so that we shall probably have my Lord Derby and his versatile henchman appealing to the public not to support them in the prosecution of a bold and comprehensive policy, or to ratify a somewhat doubtful act, but simply to mitigate the punishment inflicted on them by a wrathful House of Commons, not because it was unjust, but because it was excessive. As pluck and audacity are the qualities which Englishmen most prize in a Minister, we fear they will scarcely exhibit much compunction for one who has no claim on their sympathy, except that he had been kicked by his enemies, in spite of an ample apology.

British Outrages—What will the Result be?—We shall have no war with England just at present. Whatever may have occasioned the annoying interference with our shipping on the part of British cruisers, it is safe to assume—we are, indeed, compelled by all the circumstances of our international intercourse to believe—that no insult or injury has been intended by the British Government, and that our complaints will be promptly and fairly met in a spirit of amicable adjustment. The irritation of the moment will pass away. It is hardly a supposable case that for such a cause two great powers of kindred blood and common language can become seriously embroiled. The idea is preposterous.

It is possible, nay, probable, that more or less of exaggeration is involved in the reports from the Gulf, in which case time will do much to obliterate the record of wrong. Be this as it may, however, no one with true American feelings can contemplate, otherwise than with approbation, that jealous spirit of national self-assertion, which watches over the welfare of our ships, and resents every affront put upon our flag. We have not heretofore carried this feeling too far; on the contrary our error has lain in the other direction. A lesson in regard to our duty may well be learned from England, which has never failed to protect her sailors and the cross of St. George on every sea and in every clime.

We repeat, that the recent conduct of Great Britain toward this country, leaves no room to doubt that we shall obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future, so soon as the representations of our Government are brought to the notice of the English Ministry. It would be most unfortunate for both countries, should their friendly relations be even temporarily disturbed. The prosperity of the one is intimately connected with the prosperity of the other. Their joint mission is not one of war, but of commerce and the arts of peace.

Mr. Douglas' Bill.

The bill introduced yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, which will be found under the Congressional head in this morning's Times, clothes the President with extraordinary powers for prompt action in emergencies not admitting of delay, when there shall be committed any flagrant violation of the law of nations, by outrages on our flag, our soil, or our citizens, or upon the property of Americans. It is stated that the bill has reference equally to British and Mexican aggressions.

In respect to British injuries there is a responsible power to answer for, and check them. There will, therefore, in all probability be no occasion for the use of the power which the bill proposes to confer upon the President so far as they are concerned, though the presence of our armed vessels at the scene of the outrages is no doubt prudent and desirable. But in regard to the aggressions of Mexicans upon our flag, and the property of our citizens, the case is different. There is in that distracted country no Government or authority which we can hold to account. Consequently our people and ships, while pursuing their lawful commerce, require the constant protection of a sufficient force. There have been at Tampico and elsewhere recent cases of the grossest character, for which it is impossible to obtain redress. At present all that can be done is to keep on the Mexican coast a naval armament, which shall overawe the spirit of aggression, and punish where it cannot repress. This Mexican grievance must not, however, be allowed to become permanent. We cannot long submit to the present condition of our trade to that country. With our next neighbor we have a right to safe commercial intercourse; and the excuse that Mexico is unable to maintain a Government is already nearly worn out. A Government it must have, if not from within, then from without.

Outrageous.—Some of our skippers appear to have evinced almost as strong a desire to be outraged by the British of the West Indies, as the old ladies alluded to by Lord Byron in his wicked "Don Juan." The report furnished by Captain Nicholls respecting the outrage committed on board the *Clarendon* at Sagua la Grande is really terrific. Captain Nicholls had himself repulsed the officer who committed the outrage on his ship by offering him a cigar, he "having no liquor on board" to offer him; but Captain Bartlett of the *Clarendon*, when the British officer enquired "if the sugar on board belonged to him," indignantly answered, he "never owned a hogshead of sugar in his life."

"The same question was asked in regard to the launches, (boats for conveying the sugar from the shore on board,) and the same reply given. The officer, completely cowered, then went on deck, and, in a perfect rage, bellowed forth, 'Lower away the gangway ladder,' when Captain B. quietly said, 'Sir, did you order that ladder to be lowered, or did you request it to be lowered?' The officer replied, 'Will you please have it be lowered?'"

This was a very great outrage, we admit, but still, it can hardly be considered advisable for the Committee on Foreign Relations in Congress to recommend, as the Telegraph informed us they were going to do, the construction of thirty steam sloops-of-war, to prevent outrages of this kind. That terrible British officer was so cowered by the bold Captain of the *Clarendon*, there can hardly be any necessity for sending more than the three steam frigates, which have been already ordered to the West Indian Station.

Our Trade with Canada.—Under the Reciprocity Treaty our trade with Canada has become important. In the year 1857 the importations of Canada by sea amounted to $16,164,000, and the importations through and from the United States to $28,646,081. In the same year the exports from Canada to the United States were $16,386,530, of which one-half nearly consisted of agricultural productions. The exports of Canada to Great Britain in the same period amounted to $12,332,148, and the imports to $19,490,516. The aggregate exports of Canada to, and the aggregate imports from, all other countries but little exceed one million per annum.

Two circumstances chiefly contribute to cause so large a trade between us and Canada. One is the free intercourse existing under the Reciprocity Treaty, and the other our near neighborhood. Such a profitable interchange of products is better than any political connection could be. Commerce is king, and trade is more desirable than dominion. Commercial intercourse is, of course, most easy, natural and lucrative between adjoining countries. If Mexico had an industrious, enterprising and orderly population, with a government affording security to life and property, she would need no outside protectorate, and would be a benefit to her neighbors. How different her condition is from that of the British Provinces, no one needs to be told, and the statistics of her trade will partly show.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—The Ronzani Ballet Troupe—the best we have ever had in this country—made its appearance last night at this establishment in a "New, Grand Historical Ballet, in three acts and seven tableaux, called Theresa, the Orphan of Geneva." The leading members of the troupe, Mlle. Lamoureux and Sigor Ronzani, still remains with it, but in other respects it has been sadly cut down since it made its *début* at the Broadway Theatre. The genius of Ronzani covers up many deficiencies that would be otherwise unpleasantly apparent, and we can therefore commend the performance. The ballet of "Theresa" is a good acting piece, and affords ample scope for the high pantomimic powers of the artists, and also for some excellent dances. Mlle. Lamoureux was received with decided favor, as such a meritorious artiste deserves to be. A new *danseuse*, Signora Galetta, also made her *début*, but without creating a sensation. She is a well informed and somewhat mature artiste, evidently very useful. The house was well filled down stairs.

Wallack's Theatre.—The extravaganza called "Deseret Deserted"—which, as every one knows, relates the fortunes of Brigham Young—is to be produced here to-night. The house was closed last night in order to afford time for a thorough rehearsal.

Italian Opera.—It was settled, yesterday, by the high contracting parties, that we are to have Italian Opera at the Academy of Music for one month, beginning on Monday next. The artists are Mme. Gazzaniga, Signors Brignoli, Amodio, and Gassier; the Conductor Max Maretzek (we may expect new opera now.) The company is formed on a mutual protection, or share and share alike principle, which is expected to hold water very satisfactorily.

THE GERMANS AND THEIR FESTIVAL.

Pfingstmontag—The Saengerbunde, the Saengerunde, and the Gesangvereis—Twenty Thousand Germans in Yorkville Park and at Jones' Wood—Mayor Tiemann Drinks Lager Bier.

The weather yesterday might have been better, and, again, it might have been worse. Altogether, there was nothing, or next to nothing, to complain of, considering the state of the elements for the last six weeks. Two or three showers and one moderate thunder-storm could not shake the adventurous nerves of male and female Teutons, bent on celebrating Pfingstmontag after the manner of the old fatherland, and we were not surprised to find that at least twenty thousand of our German population, babies in arms not included, were congregated at Conrad's Yorkville Park, and at the grounds devoted to lager-bier purposes in Jones' Woods. The former location was the chief point of attraction. Thither went the Allegemeine Saengerbunde—the old, conservative Association of Singers. Thither went the great body of the Turners, and the German Rifle Company. Thither, altogether, went from ten to twelve thousand persons, intent on pleasure, with a sprinkling of "Dead Rabbits," bent on rowdyism, but who had small opportunity of making themselves the nuisance they designed to be. To Jones' Wood went the Unabhaengigen Gesangvereine—the Independent Singers, a new confederation of "Bundes," separated, as they themselves say, from the old Society, because of their more progressive impulses; but as the old Society, on the other hand says, because they didn't toe the mark squarely last year on the question of expenses. With the exact nature of the difficulty we and the public have very little to do.

The procedings yesterday at Conrad's Park commenced with a fine Concert under the direction of Herr Webbe. The programme was as follows:

Overture to "Linda di Chamounix," by Dodworth's Second Band.
Tonkünsterlied, by J. Otto.....Saengerbund.
Waldlied, by Mangold.....Saengerbund.
Pot Pourri.....Orchestra.
O Vaterland! by Ortner.....Saengerbund.
Singer-feast Song.....Orchestra and Saengerbund.
Grosser Marsch from "Gemmi di Bergi"...Orchestra.

The fine singing and splendid playing, in this Concert, were properly appreciated by the thousands who gathered round to listen. Afterward came the gymnastic feats by the Turnverein, some of which surpassed anything we have witnessed on previous occasions—the exhibition by the juvenile Turners especially demanding attention.

The grounds of Yorkville Park cover several acres—how many we are not prepared to say—but if they are ever more crowded than they were yesterday, we should like to be present to note the fact. By setting one's mind to it, and making a determined effort, locomotion was possible, but it was accomplished under difficulty and considerable external pressure. Fortunately hoops were not numerous, and, where they were worn, were not very large in circumference. If the Broadway style had prevailed, things would have come to a climax, and for aught that our reporter knows, he would still be wedged inextricably in a mass of crinoline in Yorkville Park. The trees bore the gaily-colored, lively-hued fruit common to these occasions, viz., bonnets, shawls, mantillas, &c., pendant from their branches, while in groups, or rather crowds, beneath, sat their fair owners, nourishing the inner woman with ham sandwiches, Bologna sausages, cold roast veal and copious draughts of lager bier. But these things are matters of course, and occur whenever the Germans hold their festivals.

Shortly before 5 o'clock, Mayor Tiemann arrived on the grounds, and was escorted over them by Mr. J. Hildebrand, the Grand Marshal of the Day, accompanied by Mr. Jacob Kolz, his Adjutant, and Mr. Stapfer, the President of the Allegemeine Bund. His Honor was frequently invited to imbibe the "unintoxicating" lager from the enormous horns which the more enthusiastic and old-country-loving Germans love to carry, holding from two to three quarts each. And in no case that we observed did the Mayor refuse his horn, though he did not, of course, drain it to the bottom, or do more than fairly taste its contents. After the parade of the grounds, His Honor made a neat little speech, from the piazza of Conrad's House, in which he stated the great pleasure it gave him to visit such an orderly assemblage—so immense and yet so orderly. He had visited, he said, festivals of that kind in Germany, and was no stranger to them. Such things were pleasant to witness, pleasant to participate in, and he trusted there would be no end of them till the end of time.

The Mayor was then escorted to an inner room, where a repast of cold ham, garnished with sausage, fortified with bread, and flanked with four bottles of Rhein wine, was set before him. Mr. Gantzen bade him welcome, and his Honor replied appropriately, alluding again to his visit to Germany, and remarking that he felt quite at home in the land where his father was born. No other nation in the world could present such a scene as he now witnessed—hilarity without drunkenness, joviality without disorder. The reason was, that the Germans made their wives and children partakers of their pleasures.

General-Superintendent Tallmadge, entering the room at this time, had to make a speech in response to a general call. He, too, very justly praised the Germans for the orderly nature of their festivals, and said that if as many Irish had assembled together there would have been fights innumerable, and every kind of riotous disorder. But he wished the Germans to understand that in coming to this country they must submit themselves to the American law.

A Voice—How about lager-bier on Sundays?

Mr. Tallmadge—Oh, you must look out for that.

The Mayor and General Superintendent then refreshed themselves with ham and Rhein wine.

During the day, the police, of whom there was a large number present, arrested six notorious thieves and desperate characters, among whom was the fellow Gunnison, who attacked Dr. Morr, some time since, and was shot by him. They were all taken to the nearest police station and safely lodged. Only one accident occurred. A man standing by one of the entrances to the Park, was knocked down by a heavily laden lager-bier wagon, and received rather severe, but not dangerous injuries. He was promptly attended to.

The Festival in Jones' Woods.

About 8,000 people assembled in the lager-bier gardens in Jones' Woods, where a concert was executed by various singing bands that had separated themselves from the original Society. As at Yorkville Park, everything was conducted in the most praiseworthy manner, nor, as far as we could see, was any preference, in point of enjoyment, to be given to one assembly over the other. At both places, the grounds were cleared soon after night-fall, and the boats on the river and the cars on the Second and Third avenue Railroads were laden almost beyond computation, with the happy and orderly crowds returning to the City.

Young Men's Christian Association—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the University last evening. One hundred and thirty-five new members were elected, and the names of forty-eight others were proposed. The Essay was read by Mr. E. S. Riddle: subject, "Wait and Labor." Some allusions to Slavery and the action of the Tract Society brought out a vigorous expression of Anti-Slavery sentiment. One or two individuals made attempts to cast reproach upon members who had made reference to Slavery as a national sin; but a very large majority seemed to indorse the Free-Soil doctrines which were advanced, and the applause at "good hits" was at times tremendous.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois is to meet at Springfield on the 16th June. The Republicans of Vermont hold their State Convention at Burlington on the 29th June.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Revival of the Quarrel Between Democracy and Americanism—The Goverament Clerks and the Municipal Election—Naval, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24.

All the old scores between Democracy and Americanism were ripped open to-day, in a long and exciting discussion on the bill to organize the Washington Fire Department. The ball was opened by HENRY WINTER DAVIS, who found a match in BURNETT, of Kentucky.

JOHN KELLY delivered his speech in favor of the Homestead bill.

Major BELL, Superintendent of the United States Arsenal here, has been ordered to St. Louis, an officer there taking his place at Washington.

Some feeling exists in consequence of a rumor that the clerks in the Departments are to be required, by intimation from head quarters, to vote at the Municipal election, thus losing their residence at home. It will be excessively distasteful to them, and may cause some revolt. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24.

The following officers are ordered to report on board the United States steamer *Arctic*, to join the Home Squadron: Commander HARTSTEIN, Lieutenants MULLANEY, ROCHELLE and MCCREA, and Passed Assistant Surgeon E. HUDSON.

Commander DAHLGREN, of the practice-ship *Plymouth*, has volunteered to go to the Gulf with his vessel for the protection of our commerce in that quarter.

The following appointments for Minnesota have been confirmed: RENSSALAER R. NELSON, United States District Judge; EUGENE R. WILSON, District-Attorney; WILLIAM R. GORE, Marshal.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24.

Mr. GWIN, of California, presented a memorial from Captain COLLINS, asking compensation for his survey of the Amoor River.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the improvement of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, introduced a bill for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by telegraph.

Mr. DOUGLAS also introduced the following important bill, having reference equally to British and Mexican aggressions:

Bill to restrain and redress ontrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c.—That in case of flagrant violation of the Law of Nations, by outrages upon the flag, soil, or citizens of the United States, or upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress, and when, in the opinion of the President, delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic, the President is hereby authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages, and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case, together with the reasons for his actions in the premises, before Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, for such further action thereon as Congress may direct.

The fifteen million loan bill was taken up.

The majority of the Committee on the Judiciary reported that Senators BRIGHT and FITCH are entitled to their seats.

Mr. PUGH moved that the report be printed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, as the minority of the Committee, wished to know what documents were to be printed. Some parliamentary skirmishing then ensued, ending by Mr. Pugh requesting to be excused from serving on the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HUNTER brought up the Fifteen Million Loan bill, and advocated its passage, in the expectation that in some months greater activity in business would revive, and the revenue, even at present rates show a surplus, provided economy was used in the administration of the Government.

Mr. WILSON replied, showing that Mr. HUNTER'S estimates for the coming revenue were exaggerated, and that the actual probabilities will not exceed fifty to fifty-five millions, while the expenditures being seventy-five, will leave a deficiency for actual outlay of twenty-five millions, exclusive of over twenty millions of Treasury notes.

In other words, money must be provided to meet demands of one hundred millions of dollars—hence Mr. WILSON prophesied another loan inevitably before January next. He moved to strike out the fifth section, appointing two additional clerks, which was carried by 26 against 20.

Mr. WILSON also moved to reduce the estimate for printing the Treasury notes from $20,000 to $5,000. Carried by 27 against 21.

Mr. COLLAMER believed that the revival of business would be slow and gradual, and that estimates framed on any contrary supposition would prove fallacious. The present tariff ought to be fully revised if we mean to adhere to it—but if we wish to go to free trade and direct taxation let it be done understandingly and not by temporising loans serving as a step in that direction.

Mr. HUNTER disclaimed that the tendency would be towards such a result and defended the present tariff as ample for the public expenditures.

Mr. BIGLER moved to amend the bill by making the loan a coupon loan. Agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON said that Coupon bonds would be more readily taken, and at a lower rate. He therefore moved to reduce the rate from six to five per cent. Carried, by 38 against 14.

Mr. STUART moved that proposals for the loan be advertised in only one Washington paper. Lost.

Mr. SIMMONS asked whether it would not be better to make the loan for eight years instead of ten.

Mr. HUNTER disagreed to this suggestion, and it was not pressed.

Mr. PUGH then made verbal alterations to Mr. BIGLER'S amendment.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced a lengthy amendment, which was ordered to be printed, with reference to the valuation of imports for duties.

Mr. HUNTER seemed disposed to raise the question of order, but, without taking action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 24.

The House proceeded to consideration of the business relating to the District of Columbia, in accordance with the special order.

The bill to regulate municipal elections in Washington gave rise to an animated debate, during which Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said the present Mayor and other municipal officers were vicious, corrupt, and unfit for the offices they hold, and that the floating, temporary Government vote elected them. He vindicated the Americans, and denounced the calling out of the marines at the last June election, and the consequent bloodshed.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, replied that it was notorious that a reign of terror was prevailing here at that time, owing to the arrival of rowdies from Baltimore, armed with deadly weapons. The very organization of the Know Nothing Party must legitimately result in murder and bloodshed. Until the gentleman from Maryland purged his own household of assassinations and riots, he could not be expected to be followed as a safe leader. When the representative of such a constituency becomes the leader of a great reform in Washington, we are fallen on strange times.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, replied to so much of Mr. BURNETT'S remarks as referred to Louisville, Ky., saying they originated with foreigners whose cold-blooded purpose was human destruction. He denied utterly there is now or ever has been anything like political proscription in Americanism, properly understood. There was, however, a combination of resistance, not aggression, against foreign associations inimical to American liberty, as bequeathed us by our fathers. There is a class of Catholics who hold to the doctrine that in the last resort the head of the Church of Rome has a moral right to determine what is right or wrong.

Mr. KELLY, of New-York—I deny any such doctrine. The gentleman from Kentucky is stating what is not true.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that such was the doctrine of the ultramontane branch of the Church, and if he had time, he could prove the truth of his position. He then explained the principles of his party, anticipating that it would grow in strength, and that the Democrats, failing to protect our citizens in foreign lands, the Americans would commit that duty to American hands.

Mr. BURNETT proceeded to show that Mr. MARSHALL had not given a correct history of the Louisville riots, and charged murder and incendiarisms on the American party.

The election and other district bills were considered and laid aside for future action, and the House went into Committee for general debate only.

Mr. KELLY, of New-York, made a speech in defence of adopted citizens from American attacks.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, argued that Slavery was sanctioned by Christ and his Apostles.

Messrs. CRAIGIN, of New Hampshire, and GILMAN, of Maine, made speeches against the President's Kansas policy.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, entered into an argument to show that force is the basis of Slavery, in opposition to the principles of justice.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, defended his course on the Kansas question, and characterized the speech of his colleague, Mr. SHAW, as unfair, unjust, untrue and prevaricating. Adjourned.

More British Outrages.

THE AMERICAN SHIP JOHN AND ALBERT FIRED INTO.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 24.

The ship *John and Albert*, which arrived here on Sunday from Geneva, reports having been fired into five times by an English man-of-war.

ANOTHER AMERICAN VESSEL BOARDED.

BOSTON, Monday, May 24.

Captain BRAY, of the schooner *Maria Tribon*, arrived here this morning, and reports, while at Sagua la Grande, that his vessel was boarded by a British officer, who departed quietly after making a few queries.

Meeting of the American Tract Society at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 24.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Tract Society assembled this afternoon at Melonaon Hall. Tickets were required for admission, and the meeting was quite fully attended. JOHN TAPPAN presided. The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts of the year, including a small balance from last year, cover the expenditures.

After a long time spent in voting upon motions to adjourn, and other unimportant motions, Mr. G. G. HUBBARD, of Boston, obtained the floor, and offered the resolutions annexed, which he supported in a somewhat lengthy speech. He said he was no abolitionist, but a conservative. In referring to the present position of the Society he said that at the time of the Union, this Society circulated more publications than any other, but for the last three years the receipts had decreased largely, while the expenditures were increasing. The publications we receive from New-York cost us more than it would to print them in Boston. The following are the resolutions:

Whereas, The American Tract Society instituted in Boston in the year 1814, did until the year 1825 successfully carry out the objects for which it was organized, and

Whereas, In the year 1825 it became "a branch of the American Tract Society established at New-York," for the purpose of "securing a union of feeling and operation between the American and New-York Societies, with the understanding of those who were active in effecting the union, that the wishes of the Society at Boston should be duly regarded in the annual election of the Publishing Committee," and

Whereas, The course of action adopted by the American Tract Society, of New-York, at its last annual meeting, has resulted in impairing such union of feeling and operation, and the wishes of this Society, expressed in the resolution of the last annual meeting, in regard to the election of the Publishing Committee of that Society have not been regarded, and while we entertain great regard for the American Tract Society of New-York, and respect the wisdom and foresight that have generally characterized its doings, yet we are persuaded that greater energy and efficiency can be imparted to the Tract system by a return to the original *status* of the Society; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we are no longer a branch of the American Tract Society, of New-York; our union with that Society having been virtually dissolved by its recent action.

Resolved, That we entertain the highest respect for the wisdom judgment and sincerity of the Special Committee of fifteen appointed by the American Tract Society of New-York, at the annual meeting had in 1856, and heartily adopt the resolutions reported by them, and declare our purpose to carry into effect the principles embraced in those resolutions.

Resolved, That the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications, but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by Evangelical Christians, do undoubtedly fall within the province of this Society, and can, and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit.

The Society adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, Mr. HUBBARD having the floor, when the resolutions will probably be discussed.

Protest from Michigan Against the Action of the Tract Society.

ADRIAN, Mich., Monday, May 24.

The General Congregational Association of Michigan, in session here, has protested against the recent action of the Tract Society at New-York. Only two negative votes were cast.

The Remains of Gen. Persifor F. Smith.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 24, 1858.

The remains of General SMITH arrived yesterday morning, in charge of Aid-de-Camp Lieutenants DRUM and WHEATON, who will accompany them to Philadelphia. The body lay in state in Fort Leavenworth on Monday and Tuesday, and was visited by the whole army, and a large number of the citizens of Leavenworth. The funeral ceremonies were performed at the Fort on Wednesday, and are described to have been of the most impressive character. The remains leave here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in charge of Adams' Express.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 24.

A dispatch dated Leavenworth, 22d, says that Doniphan County gives about 450 majority for the Leavenworth Constitution. In several precincts the polls were not opened, and not half the vote of the county was polled.

The *Democrat* of this city publishes a letter from Mr. WALDEN, of the Quindaro *Chindowan*, estimating the vote of the Territory at 6,000 for, and 1,500 against the Constitution. The vote both on State officers and Constitution is quite small.

Important from Tampico.

THE TROUBLES ENDED—GARZA DEFEATED BY THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

MOBILE, Wednesday, May 24.

The United States steam frigate *Fulton*, from Tampico on the 18th inst., has arrived here. She reports the war in that State ended. The Government troops, reinforced by a thousand men under General MEJIA, had attacked the besiegers under GARZA, and dispersed them, taking the forts in possession. The river was open.

In the battle General MEJIA took fifty prisoners, and killed 150 of the besiegers.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 24.

A dispatch dated Independence, 21st, says that the Santa Fé mail arrived to-day. The news is unimportant. The grass on the plains was very good. The outgoing trains were progressing finely. JAMES M. HUNT, an old and prominent resident of Santa Fé, died April 16.

A daring robbery had been committed by a party of United States soldiers upon ANTOINE LANDADOL, four miles below Albuquerque. Three thousand dollars worth of specie, and $1,000 worth of plate were stolen, and books and papers to the amount of $60,000 burned. One of the robbers had been arrested.

The conductor of the train reports meeting but a few Indians, and they of a friendly disposition.

Business was dull at Santa Fé. The mail left on the 18th inst. in a heavy snow storm, which continued all day.

Meeting of the Southern Aid Society.

BOSTON, Monday, May 24.

The Southern Aid Society held its annual meeting this evening, F. O. WATTS, Esq., presiding. The Treasurer's report for the year ending October, 1857, shows receipts of $11,298, expenditures $10,131. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Southern Aid Society is entitled to cordial support, because it fosters a broad and genial zeal for the promulgation of the Gospel.

Remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. CRAIG, RANDALL and others, urging zealousness in maintaining a Christian union North and South.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Monday, May 24.

The Ship *Milton*, which arrived this morning from New-Orleans, reports, on the 8th inst., in lat. 25°, long. 85° 20', saw a ship on fire, nearly burned to the water's edge, (probably the *Ostervald*, before reported.)

On the 12th, saw the bark *E. Shultz*, of New-York, CARR, from New-Orleans for Genoa, ashore near Riding Rocks. Would discharge part of her cargo and proceed to Nassau, N. P.

Rhode Island General Assembly.

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, May 24.

The General Assembly meets to-morrow. At the American-Republican caucus this evening, CHAS C. VAN ZANDT, of Newport, was unanimously nominated for Speaker of the House.

THE LIBEL ON JUDGE THOMPSON.—Recorder BARNARD yesterday gave his decision in the suit of Judge THOMPSON, of the Marine Court, against Mr. WILLIAM A. HARDENBROOK, an attorney of this City, for libel. The preliminary investigation of the case has occupied the Recorder's attention for some time past, and a large number of witnesses have been examined by him. His decision is very lengthy and elaborate.

The libel is contained in a petition addressed to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, praying for the impeachment of Judge THOMPSON. The facts which gave rise to this petition may be succinctly stated thus: Mrs. BELLINGER had an action pending in the Marine Court against one DAVIS. This action had been adjourned several times up to the 8th day of March last. On that day the occurrence took place which led to this prosecution. Judge THOMPSON had been holding Court, and had tried a long jury case which stood No. 2 on the calendar, and was not concluded until between 2 and 3 o'clock. The case of BELLINGER & DAVIS stood No. 11 on the calendar, and there were then cases marked ready before it. After the Jury had retired in the case on trial, the defendant's counsel in BELLINGER vs. DAVIS desired Judge THOMPSON to take that case up, when the Judge replied that he could not till it had been reached in its order on the calendar. The defendant's counsel finally induced Judge THOMPSON to take up the case during the retirement of the Jury, for the sole purpose of taking the examination of a single witness, who was the subscribing witness to the plaintiff's signature, and who resided West, but being accidentally in the City had been detained as a witness. After the examination of this witness, plaintiff's counsel insisted on the Judge proceeding with the trial of the action. This the Judge refused, because there were other cases marked ready for trial, which had a preference; and as he had already set down for trial on the days intervening between the 8th day of March and the 16th day of March as many cases as could reasonably be expected to be tried on each day, —to wit, about thirty causes for each day—which all had a preference over the case in question, he informed the counsel for the respective parties that he could not take the case up again until the 16th inst. To this the defendant in this prosecution strenuously objected, and became very much excited, and deported himself in such a manner as to cause Judge THOMPSON to say, that his conduct was unbecoming a lawyer, and would not be permitted again. After Judge THOMPSON had announced that he would be obliged to adjourn the cause to the 16th, Judge SMITH, who was defendant's (DAVIS') counsel applied to have the cause set down for the 18th of March, as his official engagements were such that he could not attend to the cause before that time. HARDENBROOK then asked whether Judge THOMPSON would put the case down as the first cause for the 18th, and Judge THOMPSON replied he would; and the case was accordingly adjourned to the 18th of March last. After the adjournment, and after the counsel for the defendant in this cause had left the Court-room, then the prior cases which were marked ready were called, and an inquest taken in one, and the others were disposed of by agreement between the parties. This caused an adjournment of the Court at an hour earlier than was anticipated. Upon these facts the petition of Impeachment, drawn by the defendant in this prosecution, is founded. This petition charges that Judge THOMPSON had been guilty of corruption in office, and also that his refusal to try the cause on the 8th, and his adjournment of it to the 18th of March, was by, under, and in pursuance of a secret and corrupt understanding with counsel for the defendant DAVIS, and was in order unlawfully to afford said DAVIS time to give notice of his intended examination as a witness on his own behalf, or of giving him an opportunity of claiming that the cause was discontinued, and of preventing plaintiff from obtaining a valid judgment. Also, that said Judge was guilty of gross misconduct in office and a violation of his duty; and, also, that the said Judge was incapacitated for the proper discharge of his duties.

The Recorder states, in his decision, that he is unable to see that the facts above stated, or anything given in evidence before him, supports, in the slightest degree, these accusations or any of one of them. He considers that the libel was, in judgment of law, published by Mr. HARDENBROOK, by copies taken in his office, and conveyed to the office of the TIMES and *Herald*, though it did not appear in either of those papers, and that upon the whole case, the defendant must be held to bail, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to appear at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

MOVEMENTS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Uproar among the Lieutenants.

Agreeably to the orders from the Naval Department, the steamer *Arctic* was brought up on Sunday from Quarantine, where she has been stationed, under the charge of Lieut. DRAKE, as a guard-ship for the *Susquehanna*, and yesterday morning a large gang of men was set to work to get her in readiness for immediate service on the coast of Cuba. She is to be fitted for a three months' cruise, and requisitions were made for supplies for 40 men. She will, however, carry about 60 men, all told, and consequently her voyage will not probably extend beyond two months. Caulkers, riggers, carpenters and sailors were all set to work at once; provisions were hurried on board; the old water casks and tanks were started, and filled again with fresh water; and every part of the ship was bustling with excitement and preparation. Commander H. J. HARTSTEIN arrived at the Navy-Yard early in the forenoon, yesterday, and went immediately to work to inspect his old craft, to ascertain what was needed to fit her for the service on which she is to embark. She will carry three guns,—two 32-pounders and one 18-pounder swivel on her forecastle. In order to mount these properly, two extra port holes were cut amidships, on a line abaft the house on the main deck, the space between it and the smoke pipe offering the only deck room in which to work the guns. These are to be mounted on the ordinary carriage. The forecastle is very high, and not protected by bulwarks at all. A half-dozen men grouped there working the swivel would be an excellent mark for Minié rifles. The poop deck, which covers the cabin and officers' quarters, is also very high, and wholly unprotected by bulwarks. From the deck of an enemy's vessel the man at the wheel can be seen from the sole of his boots to the crown of his tarpaulin. To a stranger the *Arctic* would be taken for a Dutch galliot, with an extra large stove-pipe projecting above her galley. The grass upon her bottom is several inches in length, which will not add to the celerity of her movement. Her ordinary rate of speed at sea is four to five knots. Under steam alone, and with a gale of wind *fair*, she has been known to move through the water at the extraordinary rate of eight knots an hour. The idea of dispatching such "an old tub" to Cuba to cope with a fleet of powerful British gun-boats, is considered at the Navy-yard the best joke of the season. She will be ready on Wednesday.

The steamer *Water Witch*, now in command of Lieut. LOVELL, arrived at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, from Boston, with a detachment of fifty men, which she is transporting to the practice-ship *Plymouth*, at Washington. The *Water Witch* is to be fitted for service in the Gulf as soon as possible after she reaches Washington, and is to be placed in charge of Commander JOHN ROGERS. She is a small side-wheel steamer, of about 350 tons, and although in point of speed will *beat* the *Arctic*, she is considered by the most experienced officers at the yard, equally unfit for effective service as a war-vessel. "One shell from an enemy's vessel," say these knowing ones, "would shiver her to atoms." This is the vessel which visited the *Paraguay*, and was fired into, one shot crashing through her light topwork, and killing a man on her quarter.

There is much feeling at the Navy-Yard, among the Lieutenants especially, at the course pursued by the Department in superseding them in their own proper command, and placing *Commanders* on board these vessels. HARTSTEIN, for instance, has no more business with such a command as the *Arctic*, they say, than a First Lieutenant would have in taking command of the frigate *Wabash*, or *Savannah*. The same is true of Commander ROGERS, who is detailed to the little steamer *Water Witch*. When there is is any drudgery to be done, Lieutenants are considered eminently capable to perform it, but as soon as there is an opportunity for them to serve their country in some capacity, or on some field where the smallest laurels may be won, they are incontinently thrust aside, and *Commanders* take their places. Lieutenant DRAKE, for instance, volunteered to undertake a most unpleasant and dangerous duty in watching the *Susquehanna* at Quarantine. He superintended the housing of all her topmasts, and making everything snug on board of her, during which he exposed his life and health. He has been long in the navy, and is now forty years of age. Surely, if he is ever to be capable of taking command, he is now; and if any one was to have charge of the *Arctic* on this expedition, he should have been continued in command. It is said his mortification is very great at being superseded so unceremoniously. Lieut. MULLANY, late of the Ordnance Department, shares in the same feeling at being ordered on board the *Arctic*, *second* in command. On reporting himself to Capt. HARSTEIN for duty, he remarked to that gentleman that he considered it a great outrage. He would have been glad of the *command*, even of the *Arctic*, but as a First Lieutenant, entitled to a post as Lieutenant-Commanding on the *Wabash* or *Colorado*, it was nothing less than an outrage to order him to this post.

The following are the officers ordered to the *Arctic*:

Commander HENRY J. HARTSTEIN.
First Lieutenant J. R. M. MULLANY, Ordnance Department.
Second Lieutenant E. P. MCCREA, for temporary duty.
Third Lieutenant JAMES H. ROCHELLE, from steamer *Corwin*.
First Assistant-Engineer A. C. STIMERS, for special duty.
Second Assistant-Engineer —— HUDSON.
Third Assistant Engineer FREDERICK E. BROWN.

The *Water Witch* sailed for Washington at noon yesterday, and will be due there Wednesday.

☞ Immense Attraction!!
ENGLISH CARPETINGS SACRIFICING!!!
Velvet, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts. to $1 per yard
All-Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 62½c. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ Removal.
WILDER'S
PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Great Fire-Proof Safe of the World.
Dépôt No. 191 BROADWAY, cor. of Dey-st.

☞ Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
New and beautiful styles
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

☞ Fancy Cutlery.—A large variety of Sportsman's, Pen and Pocket Knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 ASTOR HOUSE.

☞ The Everett Hat
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN,
As well as its
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
And sold by the large majority of
FASHIONABLE RETAILERS.

☞ This day at noon, at the Merchants Exchange Mr. SIMEON DRAPER will sell the choice uptown lots, 450 in number, as advertised, forming the remaining estate of the North American Banking Company.

This desirable real estate is located between 2d and 8th ave., from 104d to 53th sts., and affords a large choice of selection to capitalists seeking investments in improving real estate.

At the same time will be sold Monroe Hall, house and lot corner of Centre and Pearl sts., New-York, and six lots in Smith-st., between State and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

The opportunity is favorable for large purchases, as the natural growth of the City insures an increasing value in series of years.

☞ Removal.
The undersigned, having removed to the eligible locality No. 566 Broadway, south-east corner of Prince-st., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel intend devoting special attention to ordered work, and to that end will be continually receiving the latest styles of fabrics, which will be made up to measure through the aid of our efficient corps of cutters, at moderate charges; while our stock of the finer qualities of ready-made garments will be such as will enable us to maintain the supremacy heretofore awarded our work in that line.
W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.
From the American Agriculturist.
For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.
From the Tribune.
To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.
From the Independent
Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's,
WILDER PATENT,
Salamander Safes.
Secured by the "La Belle"
POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS,
239 of which have been tested in accidental fires.
Also a few SECOND-HAND SAFES for sale cheap at
No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s
New Patent Sewing Machine.
COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS
Superior to the highest price machines for
ONE QUARTER THE COST.
Agents wanted; full instructions furnished.
Give them a call, No 447 Broadway.

☞ Saratoga, Newport and Ladies.—CANTRELL'S stock of boots and shoes is extensive enough to supply the wants of all who call upon him; but he has taken especial pains in getting up articles adapted for the Summer season and for country wear, so that those who are about making their arrangements to leave town, must not neglect to call upon him to procure their supplies of shoes, gaiters, boots, &c. His establishment is at No. 813 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Five Thousand Suits of Boys' Clothing, embracing thirty new styles, for all ages, from 6 to 16, are now ready; all marked at prices that parents will approve, at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1856. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Benjamin's Trusses Never Rust.
BENJAMIN'S TRUSSES never grow weak.
BENJAMIN'S TRUSSES are the easiest.
BENJAMIN'S TRUSSES do not injure the spine.
Office No. 1 Barclay-st. (opposite the Astor House.)

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines received the highest premiums in 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Wilde's Broadway Prices,
For splendid Paris MILLINERY
Are the LOWEST in New-York, No. 251 Broadway.

MARRIED.

COURTNEY—RODGERS.—In this City, on Friday, May 21, at the house of the bride's brother, No. 340 Bowery, by the Rev. J. Thompson, D. D., JAMES COURTNEY, Esq., of Scranton, Penn., to Miss JANE RODGERS, third daughter of William Rodgers, lands of Newry, Ireland.

☞ Londonderry *Standard* please copy.

BERGEROT—DE PENNE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 23, by the Very Rev. William Starr, Vicar-General of this Diocese, and in accordance with the rites of the Church of Rome, AUGUSTE BERGEROT, Esq., a native of Nantes, in France, and late of New Orleans, La., to Miss CLOTILDE DE PENNE, of the latter State, and on Monday, May 24, the said AUGUSTE BERGEROT and CLOTILDE, were again married by Joseph B. Nones, Esq., Notary Public of New-York, under and by virtue of the requirements of "the Code Napoleon," of the French Empire.

DIED.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Monday, May 24, HELEN COCKBURN, wife of George Duncan, aged 31 years

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 Perry-st., on Wednesday, May 26, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HATCH.—In this City, on Whitsunday, May 23, ANGELINE HATCH, daughter of Isaac S. and Mary Jane Hatch.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 144 East 25th st.

ACKERSON.—In this City, on Monday, May 24, DAVID HENRY, eldest son of Henry V. E. and Catharine Ackerson, aged 2 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at No. 714 Washington-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hackensack for interment.

WILSON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 22, at the residence of her grandfather, Thomas Edmonds, No. 156 West 25th-st., MARY FRANCES, daughter of John and Eliza M. Wilson, Canada West.

BANCKER.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 24, EVERT A. BANCKER, Esq.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 117 West 36th-st.

SINCLAIR.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 22, suddenly, Purser WILLIAM SINCLAIR, U. S. Navy, aged 69 years, and for 50 years in the naval service of the United States.

Relatives and friends, and officers of the U. S Navy in New-York and vicinity are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 159 West 23d st., without further invitation

DWYER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 23, at his residence, No. 56 Willett-st., after one day's sickness, of inflamation of the bowels, RICHARD, second son of Mr. Wm. DWYER, formerly of the city of Cork, Ireland, aged 24 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 24, at his late residence, No. 132 Jay-st., Capt. HENRY RUSSELL, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, May 26, at 4 P. M., from the Church of the Saviour, corner Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place. Relatives and friends, and the members of the Marine Society are respectfully invited to attend.

LUTHER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 3, JOSEPH C. LUTHER, a native of Massachusetts, aged 56 years.

DE CAMP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 24, ELISHA S. DE CAMP, son of Joseph De Camp, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Marshall Division, No. 11, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 38 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

BISHOP.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, May 22, ELIZABETH, wife of C. W. Bishop, in the 45th year of her age.

☞ Halifax, N. S., and Fredericton, N. B., papers please copy.

VAN WYCK.—At Fishkill, on Saturday, May 22, at her late mansion, LAETITIA relict of Cornelius C. Van Wyck, and mother of the proprietor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, in the 93d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday next, May 26, at 3½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DUKE.—On Monday, April 12, of disease of the heart, ALICE DUKE, Kilsale, Ireland.

KARSTEN.—At sea, on Monday, April 26, WILLIAM KARSTEN, son of H. W. Karsten, of Bremen, and son-in-law of Jotham Clark, of this City.

His remains were interred in Bremen.

☞ The Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps attached to this yard and Station, are respectfully invited to attend, in undress uniform, the funeral of the late Purser WILLIAM SINCLAIR, of the U. S. Navy, from No. 159 West 23d-st., New-York, on Tuesday morning, May 25, at 10 o'clock.
L. KEARNEY, Commandant.
NAVY YARD, New-York, May 24, 1858.

No. 448 Broadway.
A NEW AND CHEAP SEWING MACHINE,
Called, on account of its universal adaptation to every description of sewing for
FAMILIES, PLANTATIONS, SHIRT-MAKERS, and SHOP WORK, generally, and the low price at which it is offered to the Public,
THE PEOPLE'S SEWING MACHINE.
Invented by J. W. Burnham, remarkable for the simplicity of its construction and excellence of its workmanship. It is easily managed, not liable to get out of order; requires but one hour's practice to learn to operate it, and makes no noise.
The needle threads itself, and uses any kind of thread or silk without rewinding
Manufactured and sold exclusively by
GEORGE W. GILBERT,
No. 448 Broadway,
above Canal-st.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS,
No. 48 John-st.,
Importers of
BERLIN ZEPHYR, SPLIT, DOUBLE AND SHETLAND WOOL,
Embroidery and Head-dress Chenilles,
Canvas, Patterns, Beads, &c.
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES.
Buttons, Braids, Laces, &c.
Gold and Silver Fringes,
Stars, Lace, &c.,
For Regalia and Theatrical purposes.

FIRST CALL.
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
MARCH, 1858,
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDON, HOOMANS & PARDON,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.,
PELTONS,
PHILADELPHIA,
OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufacturers.
CANTON MATTINGS,
WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS
Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.
WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.,
near Broadway.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS ENGLISH CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
Selling at Extraordinary Low Prices,
FOR CASH.
Imperial Velvets, $1 12, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50 per yard.
BIGELOW'S BRUSSELS.
Small Figures for Libraries, Reception Rooms, &c.
THREE-PLY CARPETS;
New and Beautiful Styles, 88c., $1 and $1 12 per yard.
INGRAINS,
All Wool, 33c., 45c., 50c., 60c. and 75c. per yard, newest styles.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
Carpets, superior quality, 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1 per yard
AT ANDERSON'S
Great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery.

CATARRH.
Dr. GOODALE'S office, for consultation and treatment of Catarrh and its consequences, Neuralgia Headaches, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all the derangements arising from this disease, is at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.
The pathology advanced and maintained by the undersigned will commend itself to the judgment of all; and his entire success in the cure of the most formidable types of this malady, is a sufficient guaranty of the correctness of his position.
No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.
R. GOODALE, M. D.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of Consumption for upwards of 15 years, has arrived at a decisive and successful course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing, if properly treated, as any other disease, and those suffering from these are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., 158 Bowery. Send for a book on Consumption (gratis.)

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NO. 119 NASSAU-st., and JOY, COE & CO., Tribune Buildings, have been appointed the *only* and *exclusive* Agents for the Newspaper press of the State of New-Jersey, at an Editorial State Convention held at New-Brunswick, May 13.
Those who wish to advertise in New-Jersey, will please call as above.

GEORGE ALBANY'S
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GREAT KENTUCKY BORDER TALE!
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NEW-YORK

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 25 and 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. P. Pandolfini's last and closing sale of beautiful statuary, works of art, &c., consisting of group of Shepherdess, Education, Venus after Canova, Madonna after Murillo, Fidelity, Innocence, &c.; large and splendid assortment of marble statuary under glass shades; Diana, group of the Three Graces, Comedy and Tragedy, Venus in shell, Four Seasons, Bacchus and Ariadne, Flemish Cupid, Venus after Jamboling; a great many other classical figures and groups, large assortment of agate Bardiglio, yellow Sienna, Etruscan, Medici, Roman, Grecian and Hebe vases, from four inches to seven feet high, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing-rooms, halls, mantels, &c.; antique card tables, with solid leaves, Pompeii and Herculaneum urns, flower vases, groups of animals, and a great many other fancy articles; also, Bohemian ware, China, &c. Sale without reserve. Purchasers, desirous of sending their goods out of the City can have them packed by a suitable person at a small expense. Also, a beautiful assortment of Bohemian vases, never before exhibited in this country.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.

On TUESDAY, May 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of valuable Real Estate, by order of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Special Receiver.

About 600 lots to be sold, located between 162d and 137th sts., in the City of New-York, between the 9th and 2d aves., principally on the 5th and 6th avs.

Also, Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., New-York.

Also, sundry lots between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn.

For maps and particulars, inquire of
S. DRAPER, Auctioneer, 26 Pine-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Autioneer—Office 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 25, at 10½ A. M., from the five-story private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near London Terrace and 8th-av., a superb assortment of the finest kind of parlor and chamber household furniture, all in fine order. The subjoined list contains only a portion of the goods, viz:

DINING ROOMS—Carved walnut buffet, extension table, St. Nicholas dining and arm chairs, splendid mirrors, bronze gas fixtures, tapestry carpets, together with all the China and silver ware belonging to the house; cut-glass ware of every conceivable description; silver tea service, five pieces; large silver salver, caster, spoons and forks, liquor caster, with cut ruby bottles; cake baskets, &c.; ivory cutlery in sets, besides a large variety of unique table ornaments.

PARLOR—Carved rosewood suite, in crimson and maroon satin, solid rosewood centre and pier table, reception and recumbent chairs, solid rosewood corner and wall etagere, elegant French plate pier glass in gold frame, lady's escritoire, lined with satinwood; velvet carpets and rugs, bronze gas figures, heavy embroidered lace window drapery, several very large and splendid bronzes; also paintings by eminent artists; also a fine variety of Dresden China vases, Parian figures and mantel decorations; also, one of Nunns & Fischer's splendid rosewood, carved case, 7-octave pianos, nearly new, in perfect order, and fully warranted. stool and cover, music cabinets, &c., besides a host of other articles, which, to be appreciated, must be seen.

CHAMBERS—Tapestry carpets, carved rosewood bedstead, with rich lace canopy, splendid hair mattresses, 40 to 60 pounds; bolsters and pillows, fine blankets and bedding; rosewood bureaus and commodes; China toilet sets, rosewood bookcase, fine engravings, elegant carved mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, mattresses, blankets, carpets, &c. Descriptive catalogues can be seen at the house only.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURNITURE of every description, fine paintings, English, French and Bohemian vases, Parian statuettes and bronzes, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and enamelled chamber furniture, walnut library, oak dining, and rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, the property of Ernest G. Roth, Esq.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) May 26, at 10½ o'clock. The undersigned will sell on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., the above valuable furniture, &c.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF
three carved solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade and silk velvet, made to order; fine rosewood piano-forte and stool; music cabinet, with statuary top; pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; Turkish and reception chairs, in three-colored brocade and medallion tapestry; marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; silk and lace curtains, Italian cottage chairs, marble-top centre, sofa and tables, escritoires, consoles in buhl, bronze and ormolu; chandeliers, &c.; superb paintings, on canvas and glass, embracing landscapes, fruit piece, moonlight and sea views; Parian figures, and magnificent vases. Chambers furnished throughout, in rosewood, armoire a glace, bois de rose; dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, marble washstands, China toilet sets, rich carpets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, with everything pertaining to elegantly-furnished apartments. Dining-room furniture of every description—fine oak extension table and dining arm chairs, marble-top buffet, rich French and India China, cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything relating to complete dining arrangements. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather, and commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining room

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods. W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell, at public auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 86 West 11th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., all the rich and elegant household furniture contained in the above-named house, without the least reserve or regard to cost, all of which has been made to order, and has been used but a few months. This sale will be positive. The furniture is first-class rosewood, mahogany and oak, and is now in perfect order. The following will give but a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.: In the parlors are three richly-carved rosewood suites, two in French brocade and one in green silk velvet; superior 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, richly carved, and of great depth and sweetness of tone, has been used only two months, with a written warrantee; rich etageres, marble tops, with mirror backs and doors; splendid pier and oval French plate mirrors; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs; rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood bookcases, elegant China vases, rich oil-paintings, rosewood escritoires, rich lace window curtains, rich English tapestry carpets, &c. The chambers are replete with rosewood and mahogany furniture, of every description, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, &c. Dining room Furniture—Oak extension table, oak dining chairs, oak buffet, French mirror, tapestry carpets, China dinner and tea sets cut-glass ware, ivory cutlery, silver ware, &c. Deposits will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues furnished on the morning of the sale.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, &c., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—HERTS & MOSS will sell on TUESDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., by order of the Receiver, a large and valuable stock of Diamond Jewelry, comprising single-stone and cluster brilliant rings, pins, ear-rings, bracelets, &c., fine 18-carat gold jewelry in every variety; open-face and hunting-case gold watches, by Aemi, Roskell, Jurgensen, French, Sewell, Cooper, Patek, and other celebrated makers. Also, a large stock of silver and plated ware, glass show cases, iron safes, &c. The sale will be peremptory, for cash. Goods will be on view and catalogues ready on Monday, May 24. We invite the particular attention of the trade to this sale, being the largest and handsomest stock of goods offered at auction this season.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MURRAY HILL, EIGHTY-THIRD-ST. AND ASTORIA PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, THURSDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON EIGHTY-THIRD STREET—Three lots, with buildings, on south side, 125 feet west 10th-av.; coach-house, stable, nicely laid-out garden, &c.

ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Lot north side, 100 feet west Lexington-av.

ASTORIA—Corner Broadway and 1st-av.; nine lots, with dwelling house: four on Broadway, and five on 1st-av. The house contains 15 rooms, with cupola, fine view of river, New-York, &c.

Maps and further particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot known as No. 138 West 27th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title indisputable. For full particulars see auction head in *Morning Express, Courier and Enquirer, Daily News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*, or apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) May 26, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
New and second hand Furniture,
Carpets, oil cloths, mirrors, clocks,
Cutlery, crockery, fancy goods.
Silver-plated ware, &c., &c., &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale. Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipping.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY COMPTON & BROWN, at their salesroom No. 38 Cortlandt-st.,
THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Without reserve, will be sold to pay advances, a most desirable stock of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room and chamber furniture, comprising over $10,000 worth of custom made furniture, worthy the attention of intending buyers. Descriptive catalogues at the sale, which will take place rain or shine. N. B.—Goods for shipment packed on the premises.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 188 Broadway, TUESDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, trade sale of 500 lots assorted hardware, cutlery, brushes, planes, saws, &c. Also, cordage, twine, ropes, fish lines, hooks; letter, post and cap paper; plated ware, &c. For particulars, see *Courier* and *Express*. Also, for account of whom it may concern, a large lot of violin strings, red chalk, Scotch Ayr stone and French looking-glasses.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant pair of carriage horses, with harness, &c. The horses are blood bay, 16 hands high, perfectly kind and gentle in every respect, and very stylish. Harness nearly new, silver-plated, mounted by Trainor, and in perfect order. They are the property of a gentleman leaving the City, and will be sold without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 25, AT 1½ o'clock, on the premises, Executor's Sale, the three-story frame house and lot No. 27 Bond-st., between Livingston and Schermerhorn sts., Brooklyn, with sub-cellars, grape vines in yard, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; the house is in excellent order, with gas fixtures. The furniture will be sold immediately after the house. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Scrip, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express and Daily News.*

W. B. WINSLAVIN, Auctioneer.

[illegible] AND FLOWERS.—WM. [illegible] THIS DAY and EVERY [illegible] at the seed store No. 9 John st., at [illegible] and monthly roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, [illegible] flower from P. HENDERSON, [illegible] the packing and ship-

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer,
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Sales Room 188 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,
at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room, (up stairs.)

Regular sale of crockery, china, glassware, cut and pressed glassware from the manufactories of Brooklyn, Wheeling and Pittsburg. French fancy china and cut glassware, &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL sale of over two hundred choice productions, mostly by American artists, all elaborately mounted in suitable gold-leaf frames, by manuscript, received too late for catalogue. THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom No. 281 Broadway, opposite Stewart's, and must be removed this day by 6 P. M., to make room for an extensive sale of rich bronze figures, terra cotta and China vases, odor bottles, &c., &c. Also, a large collection of rich fancy goods the sale of which will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 26.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

200 FRENCH-PLATE PIER, OVAL, MANTEL Mirrors at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 26, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 109 Fulton st., New-York. Sale on account of dissolution of partnership, and consisting of the richest of custom-made mirrors that have been offered to the public for many years. Sizes, 7ox48 and 50x40, 108x36 100x28, 90x26, together with a general assortment. Also, about 100 choice oil-paintings and engravings. Dealers will find this a good opportunity to replenish their stock.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel, medallion, reps and hair cloth; gilt frame, French plate mirrors book cases, extension dining tables, mahogany tête-à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany dressing-bureaus washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses palliasses, feather beds, &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, BRITANNIA WARE, &c.—BARTLETT & COWEN will sell, TUESDAY, May 25, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store No. 281 Pearl st., a large and valuable stock, in lots, for dealers and country merchants. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, At auction on Tuesday, May 25 at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., white saddle horse, about 13½ hands high, first-rate saddle horse, 9 years old and believed to be perfectly sound.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a stock of new and desirable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY OFFER their Parlor and Bed-room Furniture at a bargain, to a cash customer, consisting of Parlor suit carved in rosewood, and covered in rich satin brocade, carved rosewood bedstead, washstand, bureau, centre tables, mattresses, corner etagere, plate glass, a superior secretary bureau, hat-stand, &c. Call at No. 152 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TO THOSE WHO WISH TO FIND a quiet, genteel home on Brooklyn Heights: A gentleman and family, or party of gentlemen, can be furnished with pleasant accommodations and good board, at moderate prices; house very pleasantly situated, with garden attached, within four minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall st. Ferry. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 10 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentleman can be accommodated with genteel board in a private family, occupying a fine house in 16th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars, address box No. 496, Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without children, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and very pleasant rooms, at a moderate price, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM with bed-room adjoining, can be had on reasonable terms in a first-class locality. Address Box No. 4,634, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF Rooms, partly furnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 32 Bond-st.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS on 2d or 3d floors, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family at No. 28 Chesever-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., and half a block from Henry-st., convenient to South and Hamilton ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with parlor board at No. 37 Cranberry-st., three doors from Columbia, about three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Pleasant rooms and good home.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO OF the finest rooms in the city now vacant, with good board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen with their wives. Call at No. 141 Montague-st., not far from the Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 238 HENRY-ST., fourth door from Amity. Rooms for families or single gentlemen; house first-class; terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—A LADY, HAVING A FIRSTBe ass house, within three minutes' walk from Fulton and Montague ferries, is desirous of renting, with board, a suite of rooms to a family. Can accommodate two or three single gentlemen. Gas, bath, hot and cold water. Apply at No. 18 Nassau-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DEsiring a comfortable home may be accommodated at No. 151 Eldridge-st., with pleasant rooms and good plain board, on the most reasonable terms. None but those respecting the Sabbath need apply. Christian young men preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, furnished, to single gentlemen, the entire second floor of house No. 104 Wooster-st., consisting of two rooms and two bedrooms; will be let separately or together; gas and water in the house.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR very pleasant rooms, in suite or separate, furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, on moderate terms, in a private family residing at No. 48 East 16th st., next to Irving-place. Gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND TWO OR three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms with full or partial board. Also, a front parlor to let, with or without board, at No. 137 West 11th-st. No objections to a couple of respectable single ladies.

FRENCH BOARD FOR LADIES.—A PROtestant French family, occupying a modern-built house, in a good neighborhood, would let a few rooms furnished or unfurnished, with good board, to ladies wishing to learn and converse in the French language. Apply at No. 89½ West 26th-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, CONVenient to the Hudson River or New-Haven Railroad, from 10 to 50 miles from New-York, for a lady and her daughter, seven years old. Location must be pleasant, and terms moderate. Address P. P. PEASE, for ten days, through Broadway Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, connecting, to let separately or together, on second floor; also, two very pleasant rooms on third floor. House is first-class and pleasantly located, being near New-York Hotel. Best of reference. No. 259 Greene st., near Clinton-place.

FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE 2d and one on the 3d floor, in a first-class private house, with all modern improvements, will be let either separately or together, with or without partial board. Sixth-av. cars pass the door. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—WANTED, GOOD board, (without rooms,) in a private family. (Southern preferred,) where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Best of reference given. Address Mr. R. M. W., Broadway Post-Office, for two days.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM IN THE SECOND story to let, furnished, with partial board, to single gentlemen, who could appreciate the comforts of a quiet home, in a private family. No. 45 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, near Mr. Beecher's Church.

NO. 14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Choice rooms, with board, can be had in a beautifully-situated and modern-built house, and an excellent summer location.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A NEAT, SMALL LODGing room to let to a gentleman of respectability, at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 138 Thompson-st.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 6th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

BOARDING AGENCY, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Full particulars of desirable boarding-places in New-York, Brooklyn, or of Summer resorts in the country, can easily be found by calling. Families wishing boarders should call early. Boarding is wanted at Dobbs' Ferry, Orange and other places, immediately, by several parties.

HOTELS.

1858.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
Notre-Dame-st., Montreal.
JOSEPH H. DALEY.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.

We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1857, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, and no Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange, after Jan. 1, 1859.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

FEMALE INFANT TEN DAYS OLD.—THE mother of the above child wants some respectable party to adopt the above. Address L. B., Box No. 119, this office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Containing from 10 to 26 acres, within one hour's ride by railroad from New-York City, situated on the south-eastern slope of Orange Mountain, near the Mountain House and the Railroad Depôt. The location is perfectly healthy, and entirely free from fever and ague; access to and from the City seven times daily, each way, by railroad. The house is in Italian style, large and new, built by the owner for his own residence, in the most careful and substantial manner, with all the latest modern improvements. An abundant supply of pure and soft water, hot and cold, in all parts of the house, brought from two never-failing springs on the place.

The out-buildings are new, large and convenient, supplied with soft water in various parts.

The grounds are handsomely laid out with walks and drives, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit of all kinds, in great abundance, and of the best varieties. There are six acres of woodland. A fine place for a gentleman doing business in the City, and wishing to live in the country. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The residence of the late Benjamin S. Collins, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from the City Hall. The situation is high and healthy, commanding a very fine view. On the premises is a good frame mansion, 40 feet square, with an addition for kitchen and servants' rooms. Also, carriage-house stables, ice-house, filled, &c., fruit and shade trees in abundance; New-Haven Railroad depôt at Pelhamville, within 1½ miles. For terms, apply to URIAH COPELAND, on the premises, or to A. S. CASS & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET VERY LOW, or will be exchanged for City property, situate at Peckham Bridge, less than 6 miles from City Hall. The house is 3 stories, with a 2-story kitchen: has been built 5 years; has just been painted and papered throughout; is in complete order; there are 3 acres of ground, with 1,000 feet water front, a variety of fruit trees, vegetable garden, coach and out-houses, capital well of water, excellent bathing and fishing, has an extensive view, and is one of the most healthy and desirable locations to be found in the State. For particulars, apply to FOWLER, at the gate-house, Pelham Bridge, or to J. L. DODGE, No. 101 West 38th st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE RIVER THAMES TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A first-class country seat near Norwich, Conn. The house is large, handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The grounds contain over 100 acres; six acres in lawn sloping beautifully to the river, and studded with fine trees. The views are unsurpassed. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Containing eight rooms, barn, large garden, &c., situated in Stamford, Conn., three minutes' walk from the depôts. A desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to SANDS SEELY, Stamford.

MANSION HOUSE IN WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—For sale, the mansion house of the late Hon. Chester Dickie, in Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., with the out-buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging. The house was planned and built with care, under the superintendence of the late owner, and is a large, comfortable and beautiful residence. Ten acres of choice land adjoin the estate, much of it front land, which is occupied for garden, orchard and tillage. Will be sold on reasonable terms.

Williamstown is attractive on account of the presence there of intellectual and Christian society, including the Faculty of Williams College, and also on account of the grand and diversified mountain scenery.

Mr. Newcome Love, upon the premises, will show the house and grounds to those who wish to look at them. The terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

CHARLES STODDARD, No. 33 Milk-st., Boston, or to GEO. F. BETTS, Esq., U. S. District Clerk's Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—LOW, AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., the country seat known as Oak Hill, on Whalley-av., 1¾ miles from the depôt. The grounds contain 24½ acres, upon which there is a grove of native forest trees, and a large variety of choice fruits, good garden, &c. The dwelling is a two-story and attic frame house, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; it is nearly new, well built, and in good order. Has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c. The barn, stable, carriage-house, &c., are conveniently arranged, and well adapted for the place.

To a person wishing a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, and its location (being so near the City of New-Haven) will also make it a profitable investment. For terms, which will be accommodating, and card of admission, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

Also, a splendid farm at Rye, Westchester County.

A COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—The advertiser, about going abroad, will let his residence, partially furnished or unfurnished, for two years from 1st of July, or later.

The house, three minutes' walk from depôt, is finished with every convenience; contains dining-room with conservatory adjoining, filled with choice plants; library, two drawing rooms, six bedrooms; laundry and kitchen; and large bath room. Gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c.; grounds, 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with variety of choice fruit, and grapes in abundance.

Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 68 Dey-st., N. Y.; or address P. O., Box No. 142 Stamford, Conn.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The dwelling-house on North Broadway, corner of Glenwood-av., with nearly two acres of land; two fine copses of trees render this property very desirable. The premises are undergoing improvements, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of June.

ALSO FOR SALE—A choice building lot of about 1½ acres, on Palisade-av., studded with fine old oak trees. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar, on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, or at Yonkers, adjoining the property, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful tract of land, containing 60 acres on the Orange Mountain in New-Jersey, about 13 miles from New-York City. This land is situated in the village of Orange, within five minutes' walk of the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains beautiful groves of trees, a fine soil commands an extensive and picturesque view, including New-York City, the Bay, &c., and is calculated to make a magnificent country seat. It will be sold at a great bargain. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Exchange-place.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., about 2 miles from the Pavilion, on the Rockaway Turnpike, near the toll gate, a new two-story and basement house, in modern style, and in fine order, with about 30 acres of first-rate land, divided into arable-wood and pastures. A first-rate chance for a gentleman, farmer or gardener. It will be sold cheap and terms easy. Possession when desired. Apply on the premises, or to T. J. HALL, room No. 6 *Times* Building, or to W. H. McKINNEY, 200 South-st.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES IN RYE FOR SALE.—About half a mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, 225 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, 75 of which will be sold in separate lots, if desired, each commanding a magnificent view of Long Island Sound for 50 miles, which, in point of picturesque scenery, delightful drives, and sea-bathing, no section of the State offers greater attractions. Apply to PECK & BUSH, Port Chester, or DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a new and convenient cottage within 8 minutes walk of the Railroad depôt, located in Franklin-place; said dwelling is built of the best materials filled in with brick; the main building consists of 5 rooms and the wing part 3 rooms. Lot 50 feet front by over 140 deep. Will be sold reasonable; part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of EBN A. LEWIS, adjoining Maher's Hotel, Flushing.

FOR SALE AT RYE—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, containing 2 acres, handsomely situated a quarter of a mile south of Rye Station, on the Boston Road, in a good neighborhood, and a very healthy location. The house is a two-story frame, 26x43 feet, nearly new, well built, and in good order. Good barn, stable, garden, &c. Apply to JESSE PURDY, Esq., of Rye, or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A country seat, containing about eight acres of land, beautifully wooded, and laid out with over a mile of roads, having a very fine water front and view; a large stone mansion house, in an unfinished state, is on the premises, and can be completed to suit the ideas of a purchaser, at a moderate cost. Terms easy. Apply to RICHARD OAKLEY, at the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, about ½ miles from the Fulton Ferry; house complete, and all the modern improvements; is rooms; well adapted for a hotel or boarding-house, as it is near seabathing; there are six acres of ground, out-buildings, fruit, flowers, and in complete order. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON STATEN Island, for a modern-built house in the City, in a respectable location, a farm of 33 acres, 1½ miles from the Vanderbilt Landing, on the Richmond Road, suitable for a gentleman's residence; it is well supplied with springs, and two large fish ponds. For further particulars apply to L. BALDWIN, No. 207 Bowery.

TARRYTOWN.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—House good size and convenient, stable and carriage house, one acre of ground beautifully situated and embellished garden made, and abundance of fruit, half a mile from the depôt. There is nothing to be rented in the neighborhood so desirable. Address Box No. 1,916, Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class dwelling house, at Astoria, 16 large rooms, with modern improvements, beautifully situated, corner of the crescent and Broadway; two acres of high rolling land, tastefully laid out with garden and lawns, fruit and shrubbery, the garden now planted. W. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria. Rent $500.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a genteel house in New-York, a desirably-located and well-arranged gothic cottage, with modern improvements and ornamental grounds, at Clifton, Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished, gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with, or twelve months without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

RENT $40 AND $50.—IN A HEALTHY LOCAtion, 45 miles by the Long Island Railroad, at Smithtown, north side, two houses with garden. Also, 9 acres of land, with house 26x40, near the village of Headriver, cheap. For particulars apply to T. J. HALL, *New-York Times* building, Room No. 6.

FARMS WANTED.

THE NEW-YORK PURE MILK COMPANY wish to purchase from 500 to 3,000 acres good grazing land, within easy distance of New-York, on the line of the New-Haven, Harlem, New-York and Erie, New Jersey, or Long Island Railroad, for a Dairy Farm or Farms.

Proposals, stating the locality, quantity and quality of land, and lowest cash price, will receive attention.

Address J. G. ELLIOTT, No. 34 Wall-st., Post-Office box No. 3,443.

WANTED—WESTERN FARMING LANDS.—A valuable country seat and farm on a beautiful bay, where all the delicacies of the water can be obtained. The property is near the City of New-York, and well adapted to cut up in villa sites, as the views are very fine. Price $30,000. Western lands will be taken in part payment. Address M., Box No. 1,049 Post Office.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF AUCTION sale of oil paintings, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Broadway. JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to
T. J. HALL, *New-York Times*.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—A LARGE three-story brick building, 30 by 100, suitable for a manufactory or dwelling, No. 23 Brooms-st., near Pitt. Also, the second floor of No. 565 Broadway, next to Prince-st. Also, parts of two furnished houses in very good locations. Also to lease, four lots on 80th-st., near 4th-av. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., Glass Manufactory, No. 203 Centre-st., corner of Howard.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone front house in Hewes st., between Bedford and Lee avs; situation elevated and healthy. The cars from Fulton Ferry to Greenpoint run within a few rods of the house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to S. COCKROFT, Esq., No. 79 South 7th-st., or at No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NICE SECOND FLOOR THROUGH, IN the new brown-stone front house No. 201 West 50th-st., near 8th-av., 5 rooms and modern improvements. Rent $200 a year. Also, to let, the parlor floor of house No. 255 9th-av., with 5 rooms. Rent $240 a year. Apply to JNO. McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY REAR BUILDING NO. 43 Howard-st., three doors from Broadway, well suited for any mechanical business; well lighted and in thorough order; will be let in whole or in part. Apply as above.

TO LET—A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house, high stoop, situated No. 208½ West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $750. A lease of 3 years given if required. Apply at No. 94 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A PART OF THE NEAT THREE STORY brick house No. 160 1st-av., adjoining the corner of 16th-st., consisting of the parlors on first floor, front basement and half of third story. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MUSEUM HOTEL, No. 22 Ann-st., New-York; a coal yard, (near the East River,) Brooklyn; a mansion, out-houses and six acres of land on the east bank of the Passaic River, (a few rods from Newark Bridge;) a dock, also a large factory, on the Passaic River, in Newark, and several houses and stores there. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

LOOK, LOOK, LOOK.—TO LET OR F

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,797,172 32
Average amount of Specie	1,729,852 10
Average amount of Circulation	235,394 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,559,867 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$856,433 00
Average amount of Specie	70,191 00
Average amount of Circulation	84,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	475,222 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$546,761 00
Average amount of Specie	86,528 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,782 00
Average amount of Deposits	337,319 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,403,288 85
Average amount of Specie	3,776,889 29
Notes Late Bank of America $22,046 }	
Average amount of Circulation 77,048 }	99,094 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,385,2?1 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$9,917,478 68
Average amount of Specie	4,785,719 02
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,228,321 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,015,900 68
Average amount of Specie	259,946 73
Average amount of Circulation	97,133 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,095,172 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,200,234 75
Average amount of Specie	1,006,231 64
Average amount of Circulation	353,955 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,527,757 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,649,137 12
Average amount of Specie	373,856 09
Average amount of Circulation	84,052 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,583,046 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,651,816 92
Average amount of Specie	1,219,137 67
Average amount of Circulation	155,902 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,904,0?3 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,309,306 08
Average amount of Specie	1,294,675 74
Average amount of Circulation	282,375 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,367,587 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,239,756 20
Average amount of Specie	387,457 73
Average amount of Circulation	224,807 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,802,625 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
MATHIAS SANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$349,300 09
Average amount of Specie	71,506 97
Average amount of Circulation	104,193 00
Average amount of Deposits	260,502 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,535,668 33
Average amount of Specie	360,145 57
Average amount of Circulation	179,675 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,189,347 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$507,139 30
Average amount of Specie	77,182 03
Average amount of Circulation	105,104 00
Average amount of Deposits	290,877 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,967,169 00
Average amount of Specie	946,817 00
Average amount of Circulation	370,135 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,343,191 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$690,172 39
Average amount of Specie	118,476 10
Average amount of Circulation	138,257 00
Average amount of Deposits	589,316 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,012,184 58
Average amount of Specie	671,925 21
Average amount of Circulation	16,711 91
Average amount of Deposits	2,076,066 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, MOSES TAYLOR, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

MOSES TAYLOR, Prest.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,306,333 ??
Average amount of Specie	734,621 39
Average amount of Circulation	100,020 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,911,044 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,377,817 26
Average amount of Specie	405,925 82
Average amount of Circulation	122,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,290,003 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of May, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$175,596 56
Average amount of Specie	31,374 09
Average amount of Circulation	4,128 00
Average amount of Deposits	86,203 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,685,471 06
Average amount of Specie	333,943 09
Average amount of Circulation	135,163 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,521,135 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$768,868 16
Average amount of Specie	105,515 57
Average amount of Circulation	115,949 00
Average amount of Deposits	685,389 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$223,092 19
Average amount of Specie	64,873 91
Average amount of Circulation	20,681 00
Average amount of Deposits	113,963 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of May, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,934,376 64
Average amount of Specie	279,927 78
Average amount of Circulation	96,501 00
Average amount of Deposits	863,439 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,553,304 96
Average amount of Specie	203,044 20
Average amount of Circulation	198,855 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,478,824 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$827,437 68
Average amount of Specie	267,392 75
Average amount of Circulation	168,391 00
Average amount of Deposits	635,003 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,043,485 46
Average amount of Specie	318,342 43
Average amount of Circulation	187,944 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,792,216 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,893,488 08
Average amount of Specie	996,279 84
Average amount of Circulation	313,695 66
Average amount of Deposits	3,837 223 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$858,212 73
Average amount of Specie	238,271 26
Average amount of Circulation	95,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	718,374 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,661,375 52
Average amount of Specie	341,250 84
Average amount of Circulation	119,230 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,338,806 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,788,126 19
Average amount of Specie	1,084,895 18
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	261,133 60
Average amount of Deposits	3,501,562 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$209,220 06
Average amount of Specie	119,193 10
Average amount of Circulation	13,412 00
Average amount of Deposits	187,981 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$768,729 77
Average amount of Specie	119,951 58
Average amount of Circulation	115,783 00
Average amount of Deposits	605,825 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
F. R. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,627,337 64
Average amount of Specie	256,839 27
Average amount of Circulation	37,960 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,148,098 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,717,343 33
*Average amount of Specie	3,285,187 26
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	227,303 66
Average amount of Deposits	6,216,899 08

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,957,412 62
Average amount of Specie	430,414 96
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	128,183 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,387,839 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,506,095 00
Average amount of Specie	1,312,668 10
Average amount of Circulation	316,854 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,594,220 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,394,434 79
Average amount of Specie	308,048 35
Average amount of Circulation	107,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,029,349 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,362,200 31
Average amount of Specie	385,780 01
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	134,619 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,409,412 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$383,236 52
Average amount of Specie	34,337 13
Average amount of Circulation	91,674 00
Average amount of Deposits	269,723 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$378,427 41
Average amount of Specie	50,916 59
Average amount of Circulation	145,122 00
Average amount of Deposits	116,559;72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$248,530 36
Average amount of Specie	24,139 65
Average amount of Circulation	121,692 00
Average amount of Deposits	281,836 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,501,207 74
Average amount of Specie	386,963 92
Average amount of Circulation	103,742 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,252,021 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$545,646 10
Average amount of Specie	81,067 48
Average amount of Circulation	96,487 33
Average amount of Deposits	383,393 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOSEPH M. PRICE, President of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

JOS. M. PRICE. President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JAS. L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,042,962 29
Average amount of Specie	240,878 34
Average amount of Circulation	127,449 00
Average amount of Deposits	936,833 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,162,485 39
Average amount of Specie	970,763 28
Average amount of Circulation	184,304 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,629,976 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$368,327 23
Average amount of Specie	148,886 10
Average amount of Circulation	114,514 00
Average amount of Deposits	471,718 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. F. HUNTER, President of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES F. HUNTER, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,180,778 62
Average amount of Specie	1,058,002 83
Average amount of Circulation	62,297 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,936,902 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$998,438 65
Average amount of Specie	250,151 59
Average amount of Circulation	91,186 00
Average amount of Deposits	757,594 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,235,836 05
Average amount of Specie	191,530 58
Average amount of Circulation	188,620 00
Average amount of Deposits	781,127 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,543,952 00
Average amount of Specie	683,273 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,593 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,949,159 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,174,436 22
Average amount of Specie	429,756 97
Average amount of Circulation	288,453 00
Average amount of Deposits	887,545 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of May, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,113

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

New-Jersey Swill-Pork for the New-York Market.

THE DISTEMPER AMONG THE HOGS.

The Board met yesterday at 3 P. M., Mayor TIEMANN in the chair. Petitions from Drs. FRANCIS GRISCOM and others, were presented, setting forth the injury to the public health which would result from the continuance of the swill milk business, and asking that the Board would take speedy action for its suppression.

Alderman TOOMEY presented a resolution in favor of appointing a Committee of five to investigate the whole matter and report the facts at the next meeting. Some debate followed concerning the propriety of appointing a Committe of ten, but the original resolution was finally carried. Aldermen TOOMEY, TUCKER and REED, and Councilmen HASWELL and CROSS constitute the Committee.

A petition, asking that the nuisance of fat melting and boiling establishments throughout the City might be abated, was read, and a Committee appointed to consider the matter. The names of the Committee were not announced. A petition, praying that the hog pen nuisances in the City might be abated, was read and referred to the same Committee. The Board adjourned to Monday, June 7, when the reports of the several Committees will be presented.

The action of the Board of Health yesterday, with regard to swill-milk, melting establishments, and hogs in the City, was a step in the right direction, but the evils which it is designed to rectify are not the only ones which require immediate attention.

The recent developments concerning the swill-milk business have opened the eyes of our citizens so completely to some of the causes of ill-health that we have, in our midst and around us, that people have begun to inquire anxiously concerning the various other articles which are brought to the New-York market for home consumption. If people impose upon us, they say to themselves, by selling us milk that is unfit for use, it is not by any means impossible that other articles of food equally noxious are disposed of daily in this City. Cows are not the only animals which are fed with still-house slops, nor are they the only ones among which eruptive diseases of a disgusting character have manifested themselves.

A few days ago our attention was called to the fact that in the State of New-Jersey, within a convenient distance of this City, there are several large distilleries with hog-pens attached to them, and that upon the swill from these establishments large numbers of hogs are fattened for the New-York market. We were also informed that a distemper had broken out among the swine at one of these establishments, at Millstone, Somerset County, N. J., and that many of them had died of it; it was stated, moreover, that slaughtered hogs whose flesh was diseased had been brought to the City over the New-Jersey Railroad,—the line by which this millstone is attached to our necks. We immediately dispatched a reporter to Millstone. The village is 40 miles from this City, and is situated on the banks of the Millstone River, a small stream which derives its name and its principal importance from the numerous mills to which it furnishes water-power. The Delaware and Raritan Canal passes through the place, and it is the terminus of a branch of the New-Jersey Railroad over which freight trains only pass carrying grain, pork and whiskey to New-York. East Millstone is the name of a small settlement situated near the village proper, and in the centre of it is the distillery of Messrs. ALCOTT & COOK; and not quite a mile from the distillery are the pens in which hogs are fattened upon the still-house slops. The swill is conveyed in a pipe underground from the distillery to the pens, which have been hired by Mr. WM. D. BELLUS, who has at present about 250 hogs there; Messrs. OLCOTT & COOK furnish the pens and swill, and Mr. BELLUS pays them forty cents per head a month. The swine were brought from the West, and are divided into two parcels, the first of which were placed in the pens on the 24th of March last, and the second on the 7th of April—each lot consisting of 125 hogs. All of the hogs have had the distemper, Mr. OLCOTT informed us. Most of them, he said, had entirely recovered; some of them were still afflicted with it, as we very readily perceived on inspecting them. An eruption, generally on the legs in the vicinity of the hock joint, is the external manifestation of the distemper. The parts about the sores were, in some cases, very much swollen, the hair being thin and the animal emaciated.

The pigs, as soon as the distemper attacked them, were turned out of the pens and permitted to roam at large in the open air. It took about thirty days, we were told, for the distemper to pass through the first drove of pigs; the second drove caught the disease—which is contagious—from the first drove, when the latter was convalescent. The pigs of the second drove had it for thirty days, and were kept in the neighborhood of those of the first drove all the time, but the latter did not again catch it. About 100 pigs have died from the disease since the first drove was put into the pens. After recovering from the distemper, Mr. OLCOTT said the pigs began to grow fat—they were kept all the time on swill from the distillery—and he showed us some very corpulent grunters, which he said had recovered from the distemper, and increased in size steadily ever since. The pens occupy about an acre of ground and are very commodious. There are accommodations there for 2,500 hogs. Each pen is 18 feet wide, and 28 feet long, with a trough in the centre; they were very clean when we saw them, and we were assured that they were always kept so. A culvert into which streams of fresh water flow, carries off the refuse from the pens into the river. The distemper among these hogs, therefore, was not caused by uncleanliness, or by crowding them together in the pens. Either their food, which has consisted entirely of swill from the distillery, or infection brought from the West, it would appear, must have caused it.

New-Jersey hogs, owned by farmers in the vicinity, Mr. OLCOTT told us, were fed with the swill, and yet escaped the distemper; but the neighbors told us that the swill was mixed with other food before it was given to their pigs. Some of the farmers had sent hogs to the pens attached to the distillery, to be kept for them on the swill, and they had caught the distemper, and many of them had died. Mr. OLCOTT showed us a sow which had a litter of pigs two weeks old, which she had produced while fed on the unadulterated swill; none of the offspring had died, and the parent was doing well on swill mixed with meal. Of the one hundred pigs which had died, many had been opened, and it was found generally that their lungs and kidneys were diseased. When a pig refused its food, Mr. OLCOTT said, and it was thus made evident that it was about to become diseased, the best way was *to kill it immediately*; its flesh was perfectly good if killed at this stage. He was of the opinion that the swill was perfectly healthy; it consisted of all the elements of grain, starch, fat, gluten and a small portion of woody matter, except the starch, of which after the distilling process about 20 per cent remained in the swill. If you take a quart of ale, he said, raise its temperature to 170° and let it stand long enough to evaporate its alcohol, about fifteen minutes, you have a very poor article of still-house slops. The story about the use of strychnine in distilling was a fabrication; the only object in using it would be to obtain the bitter principle, and it was quite as cheap to use hops. The distillery of Messrs. OLCOTT and COOK was erected about two years ago, was burnt down last August, and rebuilt at an expense of $38,000 soon after. The firm does business under the name of the East Millstone Manufacturing Company.

We were informed at Millstone that Mr. ROBERT MINTURN, a cousin of Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, of this City, had a large distillery at New-Brunswick, and kept about 1 000 hogs, which were fed on swill, and many of which had had the distemper. We visited Mr. MINTURN at New-Brunswick, but he informed us that his hogs had not had the distemper, although they were fed on swill. Several months ago he had some Western hogs sent to him, and they were infected with the disease, and he sent them back. Since then he had kept Pennsylvania hogs mostly, which he fattened for five or six months, and then slaughtered and sent them to this City. We were informed by an employe on the New-Jersey Railroad, that within a year past "some hard-looking speckled pork," to use his own words, had been carried over the road from New-Brunswick to this City. Within a few months past, however, he had not observed any pork of this description among the freight.

We have made inquiry at the City Inspector's Office concerning diseased pork arriving in the City from places in the vicinity, but he had not traced any to the New-Jersey Railroads. It was Mr. MORTON'S opinion that most of the diseased pork that is brought to the City is either salted down, before it arrives here, or taken immediately on its arrival, to the salting and packing houses. Most of it probably is sent out of the City; there are parties here who hold large contracts for supplying bacon to the British troops stationed in the West Indies and elsewhere; much is sold for use on shipboard, and the commodity is largely exported. Still, it is undoubtedly true that a great deal of dubious ham and bacon are consumed in this City, and how much of it is fit to eat, very few of the consumers can tell. The dressed hogs which we see carried through the streets on carts daily, are brought into the City and conveyed to their final destinations without inspection. Where any of them are unfit for food, the fact can only be ascertained by extraordinary vigilance on the part of the City Inspector and his officers who sometimes have cognizance of cases in which their interference is necessary and make seizures; but if each barge and freight car which brings pork to New-York, were inspected, the City Inspector says, it would take a great many more men to perform the work than he has at his disposal.

[Advertisement.]

GONE! GONE FOR EVER!—Is the hope of all rivalry to surpass in beauty and effect, in dramatic power and touching excellence, that sparklingly successful drama, "Rosalind Hubert," in which SUSAN DENIN is so wonderful. It is not to be exceeded. It is inimitable. Repeated to-night. "Love's Stratagem" this afternoon.

VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.—The British Consul, (ARCHIBALD,) gave an entertainment last evening at his residence in Eighteenth-street, in honor of Queen VICTORIA'S birthday. There was a large number of invited guests present, who enjoyed themselves after the manner customary on such occasions. Throughout yesterday the steamship *Persia*, lying at her dock in Jersey City, was gaily decked out with the flags of all nations flying from her masts. At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the occasion.

Fires.

FIRE IN WATT-STREET—SUPPOSED ARSON AND ARREST.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the attic of the two-story frame building No. 85 Watt-street. JAMES RILEY occupied the lower portion of the building, as a liquor-store and boarding-house, and the upper part was occupied by JAMES MCCARTY. Mr. MCCARTY sustained a loss of $100 on his furniture, and Mr. RILEY'S loss by fire and water, amounted to $150, neither of whom was insured. The damage to the building was $200, and is covered by insurance. About $200 in money, was stolen from the premises of Mr. MCCARTY. A young man, named JOHN WELSH, was arrested on a charge of firing the building and stealing the money. The accused was taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house and detained for examination.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD FROM SAMUEL SWAN & CO.—TO THE PUBLIC.—The extraordinary course pursued by the rival managers of different lotteries to injure us, because our liberal and prompt manner of doing business has materially affected them, compels us to call special attention to the facts, which all who deal with us know already; that is, that our lotteries are legal; the managers and trustees honest and honorable men; that we have sold more prizes in the last twelve months than all other lotteries in the Union, and that they have been promptly cashed in all cases on presentation.

The effort to injure us is aimed not only at our business, by our rivals, but is also intended to act politically on one of our partners; and we assure our friends and the public that WITH OUR CONCERN ALL IS RIGHT, and this the legal investigation, which we shall urge to a hearing, will fully demonstrate. In the meantime, our business will be conducted as usual.

SAMUEL SWAN & Co., Augusta, Ga.

P. S.—Any one doubting the responsibility of our firm, will find, upon inquiry at the Broadway Bank, of this City, that we have a balance of $50,000 to our credit, besides which, we are keeping bank accounts in six other cities in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

THE CLOUDS VANISHING.—Trade is good at KNOX'S, and when the desire for a new hat becomes universal, and the means to gratify it within the reach of everybody, it is fair to presume that the clouds that hung over the business world during the past Fall and Winter have disappeared. A new hat is an incentive to exertion, and if you are in trouble go at once to KNOX'S, and there make your selection. You will feel so much better after the fulfillment of this duty that you will soon work yourself out of difficulty. KNOX'S is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

MILK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling deeply interested in the sale of a pure, healthy article of milk, I have taken the trouble to examine the milk of several hotels and dining-saloons, and find the milk supplied by N. L. BENNET to be equal to that raised by Mr. LEELAND, and used at his Metropolitan Hotel, which is not supplied by Mr. BATES, as he advertised a few days since. To any in want of a first-rate article (at wholesale) I would cheerfully recommend to call on Mr. BELNET, No. 191 Henry-street, New-York. A SUBSCRIBER.

[Advertisement.]

The two greatest Living
AMERICAN ROMANCERS,
NED BUNTLINE
and
GEORGE ALBANY,
WRITE ONLY FOR THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY!
GEORGE ALBANY'S new Story is now ready at all the News Dépôts.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new historical drama of "Ban Oussel Dhu, or the Dark Lady of Doona," and the comic pantomime of "Dame Trot," were each highly successful last night, and will be repeated this evening, with the "Wild Boy of Bohemia"—Mr. H. J. PERRY, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss DENVIL, Mr. E. BLANCHARD and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine.—This elegant preparation is devoid of all offensive taste and retains all the properties of the oil in a most efficacious form.
E. QUERU, Chemist, No. 135 4th-av.,
PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Imperfect digestion produces thin and acrid blood. These unrivaled Pills at once purge that fluid of all impurities, and give a powerful impulse to the digestive machinery. Health and vigor are the certain results.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—An Injunction.

The Aldermen met at 5 o'clock last evening, as a Board of Canvassers, to canvass the late returns of the election in the Twelfth Ward. As the roll was called, ALEXANDER MCCUE, Esq., handed the following papers to the President, restraining them from canvassing the vote:

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—*In the matter of the People of the State of New-York in the relation of Timothy Bannar, vs. The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, and each of them.*

City and County of New-York, ss.—*Timothy Bannar* being duly sworn, doth depose and say that an election for an Alderman from each of the Wards in said City, was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1858, and for the election of other City officers, pu suant to the provisions of the Charter of said City; that in the Twelfth Ward of said City, of which deponent is a resident, an election was duly held, and that, among other things done, the people of said Ward duly voted for candidates for the office of Alderman of said Ward.

That deponent and one Patrick Hogan, were the persons who received the highest number of votes respectively as compared with the persons voted for at said election for said office of Aldermen; that it became the duty of said Common Council, acting as a Board of Canvassers, to duly canvas the votes so cast at the said election, and declare officially what person was elected to the office of Alderman to represent said ward in said Board of Alderman; that said Common Council, acting as a Board of Canvassers, neglected and refused to canvass said votes, and declare the result thereof, as in duty bound, and as regarded by that statute, in such case made and provided; and that no canvass of such votes and the result thereof has been made or declared

That said Common Council, afterwards disregarding the election so held in April as aforesaid, unlawfully and without any jurisdiction in the premises, or authority of law, on the 3d day of May, 1858, ordered, by a resolution, a copy of which is hereto annexed and marked "A.," another election to be held in said Twelfth Ward, in said city, to elect an Alderman and other ward officers—the same officers which were duly voted for at said election held in April last;

That said Aldermen have been each notified by the City Clerk of said city to attend a meeting to be held this day at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of canvassing the vote as aforesaid at the pretended election held on said 18th day of May, 1858.

And this deponent further shows that the said flagrant omission and neglect by said canvassers of their said official duty to canvass the votes of said election in April last, has been and is the subject of very general complaint among the people of said Ward and city, and has formed the subject of a presentment by the Grand Jury of the County, which was duly filed and entered in full upon the minutes of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of said County with the thanks of the Court.

That in said presentment the neglect to canvass said votes as aforesaid, is severely censured by said Grand Jury, and their whole proceedings in that respect denounced as unjust and illegal.

Upon the above affidavit the following order was made:

The People of the State of New-York to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, and to each of them, Greeting:

We being willing, for certain causes, to be certified of a certain decision, determination and proceedings made and had by you in the matter ordering a special election of one Alderman, one Supervisor and one Constable in the Twelfth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, to fill vacancies, under and by virtue of section 6, title 2, of the charter of Brooklyn, do command you that all proceedings had, resolutions offered, and things and acts done by you in the said matter, with all things touching and concerning the same, before our Justice of our Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the first Monday of June, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., you send, under your seal, together with this writ, that our said Court may further thereupon cause to be done therein what of right ought to be done; and in the meantime, and until the further order of the said Court, do you desist and refrain from canvassing any votes cast at the late special election held on the 18th of May, 1857, in the Twelfth Ward in the city of Brooklyn, and let all proceedings on your part in the said matter, and in all acts and things touching and concerning the same in all respects, be stayed.

Witness, D. P. INGRAHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 24th day of May, 1858.

The Board of Canvassers adjourned without transacting any business.

The Board of Aldermen then held their regular meeting, when the following communication was received from the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: The burial-ground at the Wallabout has heretofore been assessed for various local improvements. As the property is soon to be held by the Commissioners appointed by the Act of the Legislature for that purpose, and as those assessments are a cloud upon the title, I would recommend the reference of the whole subject of the assessments upon that ground, as well those that have been paid as those that have not, to the appropriate Committee.

Referred to Assessment Committee.

Prize Fight for $1,000 a Side.

Yesterday morning the news prevailed—on the authority of the Police—that a prize fight which had been announced to come off at Flatbush, L. I., had been prevented by the Police. It seems, however, that the Police only prevented it in the classical sense—coming away before discovering the place. The encounter was for $1,000 a side, and lasted one hour and ten minutes. We clip from the Brooklyn *Eagle* of last night, the particulars:

"The party had selected a little plot of ground beside an old, unoccupied barn on the farm of Mr. PETER DEBAUN, about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Flatbush. The barn is situated on the road which leads from Flatlands to Flatbush.

The party, to the number of 50 or 60, arrived there a little before sunrise, and the ground being staked out and surrounded with a rope so as to prevent the crowd from coming too near, the principals stripped themselves and took their positions. The seconds, bottle-holders and time-keeper placed themselves in proper order, and the fight commenced.

Both men were of large size and well proportioned, and to the unpractised eye one seemed in as good condition as the other. They went at it in good earnest, and fought for one hour and ten minutes, when both belligerents became so much exhausted that they could not move. The respective partisans of each picked them up, and wrapping them in woolen blankets, placed them in carriages. Their faces were beaten into undistinguishable shapes, and their bodies were covered with blood, so as to present a frightful and revolting picture.

The sons of Mr. RYDER, who owns the adjoining farm, saw that something strange was going on, and repairing to the spot, were surprised to find themselves witnesses of a genuine prize fight.

The stakes were one thousand dollars a side, but as the fight appears to have been a drawn one, in which one showed himself as good as the other, the stakes will probably be retained until another occasion presents itself for either one or the other of the principals to prove himself the best man.

The party left their sponges, some empty bottles, and other traps upon the ground, which spot presents the appearance of having been the scene of the slaughter of some animals.

They were not interfered with by any one, but had their sport all to themselves and to their own satisfaction.

The names of the principals in the fight are CHAS. ROSS, of West Broadway, New-York, and JOHN CASEY, of Troy, N. Y. Both are large, athletic men, and able to bear any amount of pummeling.

The friends of Ross claim that there were too many of CASEY'S friends on the ground, or else he would have been the victor; while the friends of CASEY claim that he is the best man. The fact appears to be, however, that both the contestants were about equal in strength and the power of endurance, and both were so much exhausted that they could not injure each other any more.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Harrison-street, yesterday. Deceased was about 50 years of age, and had evidently been in the water for some time. He had on, when found, a dark frock coat, gray pants, green overalls, coarse boots, check cotton shirt, blue cloth vest, and black silk neck handkerchief, and reddish whiskers under the chin. The body can be seen to-day, at the Dead-House.

☞ The Brooklyn Turners had their annual celebration yesterday, and visited Bouranville.

☞ The annual Sabbath-School celebration takes place in Brooklyn to day.

Later from Rio de Janeiro.

We have papers from Rio de Janeiro to April 17.

The packet from the Northern Coast reported that a pilot-boat out of Maranham, had fallen in with the English bark *Juniata*, deeply loaded with coal, and abandoned by the crew. There was nothing at all the matter with the vessel, which was taken into Maranham. The last entry on the log book read as follows:

"The man at the wheel having refused to obey the orders of the Mate, the latter struck him in the face, and a fight then commenced between them."

Some broken china was found on deck, and it was supposed that the crew had murdered the Captain and then left the vessel to land at some port under pretence of shipwreck, and thus escape the consequence of their crime.

Señor JOAQUIN LOPEZ DA SILVA had been dispatched by the Provincial Government of Para to the United States, to study the American system of agriculture; to introduce American agricultural implements suitable to the wants of Brazil, and to bring out with him a number of persons skilled in the growing of rice and cotton, and in the manufacture of sugar.

In Rio de Janeiro there was nothing new. Only four deaths from yellow fever were reported on the 17th.

COMMERCIAL AND MARINE.

Receipts of Coffee on the 16th, 1,264 bags; no change in quotations.

CLEARED.—Bark *Blue Wing*, for Baltimore, with 6,000 bags of coffee; ship *Rattler*, for New-Orleans, 8,233 bags coffee; bark *Roanoke*, for New-York, 1,194 bags coffee. DISCHARGING—Bark *Morena*, from London; bark *Dorchester*, from Baltimore; bark *Antelope*, from Baltimore; bark *Tallalat*, from Jacksonville; ship *Sawaw*, from New-Orleans; ship *Courier*, from the Isle of Maco; bark *Horace*, from Charleston.

FREIGHTS—To Northern ports of the United States, 45c.; to Southern ports of the United States, 45c. @55c.

SAILED—16th, Bark *Japonica*, for Philadelphia, with coffee; bark *Warren Hallett*, for New-Orleans, with coffee; bark *Mary T. Kimball*, for St. Thomas, in ballast.

Murder and Suicide at Green Island, N. Y.—Incendiarism at West Troy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TROY, N. Y., Monday, May 24, 1858.

A horrible tragedy was enacted at Green Island, a small village opposite this City, on Saturday evening; one of the most startling that has occurred in this vicinity for a long time. The following are the facts:

Over a year since JOHN REED and CAROLINE M. HOGLE were married by Justice MONTGOMERY, of West Troy. They lived together at that place until last Winter, and apparently quite happily. REED was a young man, some 24 years of age, an American by birth, and considered to be of an excellent disposition. Those with whom the parties lived said that he seemed devoted to his wife, and was assiduous in his efforts to please her. CATHERINE was about 18 years old, ot Irish parentage, but born in this country. About the middle of last Winter REED and his wife quarreled and separated, she asserting that he ill-treated her. She went to live at the house of WM. MOWERS, on Green Island, an engineer in the employment of the New-York Central Railroad Company. Mrs. MOWERS being in ill-health, she was employed to assist her. In this position CATHERINE continued until Saturday, very much liked by those with whom she was staying. REED made a number of ineffectual efforts to see her during this period, and time after time requested her to come down to his house, which was in West Troy; but she always refused to go and see him, upon the advice of her brother, especially as he always wished her to come after dark. Occasionally he would visit his wife at MOWERS' house, and they would part with high words. He accused her of keeping company with young men, and was greatly incensed at her. The day before the fatal occurrence he became desponding, and told several of his friends that he had nothing more to live for; that CATHERINE had left him, and would not come back. These expressions were mingled with threats against her.

About 9 o'clock Saturday night REED came to MOWERS' house and inquired of Mrs. MOWERS who was standing at the door, if CATHARINE REED was in. She, seeing that he was excited, and imagining that he was intoxicated, said she was not. REED uttered an oath; told Mrs. MOWERS she lied; and rushed into the inner room on the lower floor where his wife was partially undressed and preparing to go to bed, with a child of Mrs. MOWERS. A long conversation ensued between the parties, which Mrs. MOWERS, who was in the next room did not attend to, although she could hear the voices quite plainly. All at once she heard a scuffle, and rushing into the room saw that REED had drawn a dirk with a blade some five inches in length and was in the act of dealing alternate blows with it upon himself and wife. Speechless with horror, she ran out and brought in her husband, who was just entering the gate at the time. On entering the room, it was found that the wretched man had given himself seven wounds, and was lying in a pool of his own blood. In less than five minutes he expired. The wounds, either one of which alone would have produced death, were not jagged or rough, but the blade had been driven home every time, showing what determined will the wretched suicide must have possessed.

CATHERINE REED, his victim, was found to have received nine distinct stabs, nearly every one in a vital part of the neck, chest and stomach. The poor woman was raised upon the bed, and in spite of her wounds was found to be alive. The neighbors were aroused and physicians sent for. She lingered until midnight in great agony, when death took place.

At an early hour yesterday (Sunday) morning, the details of the affair became known in this city, and hundreds assembled at the house—a small white cottage—where the occurrence took place. Coroner WITBECK arrived at an early hour, and took charge of the remains, and the inquest was conducted at the Green Island House. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

The village of West Troy has been infested with a gang of incendiaries for several weeks. On Friday morning a fire was set in the lumber district, and several piles of lumber, valued at $3,000, destroyed. The villagers are alarmed, and, as the Trustees seem inactive, have determined to take the law into their own hands. A meeting was held on Saturday, and a "Vigilance Committee" of nine prominent residents of the village appointed. It is to be hoped the rascals will be caught and made examples of.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 24.

7,000	Cal. St 7s. new bs	200	New-Jersey Zinc.. 5¼
4,000	Ohio St. 6s....'60	102¾	500 Hud. River R. R...c 28⅜
5,000	Mis. State 6s.....	84½	100 do.....c 28
8,000	do.....	84⅜	400 do..... 28¼
35,000	do.....	84	150 do.....sPE 28⅜
6,000	Ten. State 6s, '90.	90¼	200 Reading R. R..... 43⅜
5,000	Bud. Riv. R. 3d M.	67	950 do..... 43¼
1,600	Illinois Cen. R. B.	88⅛	250 do.....s30 43
1,000	do.....	88⅜	60 Mil. & Miss. R. R..... 29
1,000	La C. & Mil. Ld. g. b	33	30 Mich. C. R. R..... 63
15,000	do.....	32⅜	50 do..... 62½
7,000	do.....	32⅛	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R R.. 21⅜
10	Bank of Commerce.	104	350 do..... 22⅛
200	Canton Company.	20	350 do..... 22¼
5	La Crosse & Mil. R.	8⅛	100 do..... 22
60	do.....	8¾	100 do.....s60 21⅞
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.....	84⅜	150 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.. 46¼
1400	do.....	84	65 Panama R. R..... 107½
50	do.....s3	83⅞	20 do..... 107¾
50	do.....s30	84	50 do.....s30 107¾
50	do.....b60	84⅜	200 Illinois Cen R. R.. 87
225	do.....	84⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R.R.. 87½
450	do.....	84⅛	150 do.....s30 87½
650	do.....s3	84	100 Chi. & R. I. R.R.. 74¾
400	do.....s10	84	100 do..... 73⅝
150	do.....b30	84⅛	300 do..... 73
100	Erie Railroad.....	22⅛	50 do.....s30 73⅜
150	do.....	22	100 do.....b60 74
100	do.....	21⅜	300 do..... 74
500	do.....	21⅜	100 do.....b30 74¼
100	do.....s30	21⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	90⅜	50 Erie Railroad..... 21⅜
5,000	Vir. 6s.....	93	300 do.....b30 21⅜
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds..	88⅞	100 do.....b30 21¾
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	32½	112 Hudson R. R.....b60 28⅜
5,000	do.....	32⅛	200 Reading R.R.....s30 43
110	Bk of Commerce..	104	350 do..... 43⅜
13	Nassau Bank.....	95	40 Mich. Cen. R. R..... 62
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	71	250 M. S. & N. Ind. R. R. 22⅛
185	N. Y. Cen. R. R.....	84¼	250 Cleve. & Toledo R.. 41
50	do.....b60	84⅜	212 Chi. & R. I. R..... 74
300	do.....	84	5 Mil. & Miss. R. R.... 29
190	do.....b30	84⅛	50 do.....b30 29⅛
118	do.....	84	160 do.....b30 29

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	L. E. W. & S. L. R.	75¾	50 Firemen's Ins. Co.. 148¾
4,000	N. J. R. (G. 7s.	98⅝	20 Lenox Fire In. Co.. 101¾
5,000	N. Y. & N. H. R. 6s.	84⅜	50 National Ex. Co.... 41¾
4,000	Brook. City 6s.	94¾	50 American Ex. Co.... 92¾
2,000	LaC. & M. R. 7s..	32	30 Mil. & Miss. R. R.... 29½
2,000	Mil. & Hor. 8s....	20¾	50 LaC. & M. R. R. Co.. 8⅞
2,000	C. St. P. & F. d. L. 8s	18	50 Ohio & R. I. R. R.. 74¾
490	At M. I. S. of '58..	78½	30 Butch. & Dro. Bk.. 110⅜
25	Park Bank.....	102	10 Bank of Commerce. 103¾
30	Artisans' Bank.....	79⅞	30 Bank of St. N. Y... 101
100	People's Bank.....	99	15 American Ex. Co... 92
10	Excelsior F. In. Co	100	

MONDAY, May 24—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, May 22, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately in another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of May 15:

Increase of Loans	$1,538,794
Decrease of Specie	683,282
Decrease of Circulation	195,530
Increase of undrawn Deposits	698,443

Including the exchanges of the week through the Clearing-House, which come off the gross deposits in Bank, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and with the corresponding week last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 23, 1857.	May 22, 1858.	May 15, 1858.
Capital	$60,442,000	$66,717,000	$66,709,000
Loans	114,049,102	115,658,092	114,119,288
Specie	13,126,735	34,047,446	34,730,728
Circulation	8,738,025	7,307,445	7,502,975
Gross Deposits	97,306,036	101,917,869	101,884,163
Exchanged	28,788,797	17,620,131	18,284,868
Undrawn	68,517,239	84,297,738	83,599,295
In Sub-Treasury	13,556,264	5,566,316	5,853,550

The Bank Statement, as above, shows a smaller loss in Specie than the registered movement of the week would account for. The probability is that about half a million of dollars came by express, during the week, from the interior. The amount known to have left the City is $1,632,000, while the difference in the Bank is only $683,000, and in the Sub-Treasury $287,000. The addition to the Loan column is simply an exchange of Specie for Treasury Bills, which are made part of the Discounts at Bank. The mercantile paper held in Bank is probably less this week than on the previous statement. The Deposit line, it will be seen, is in no way influenced by the Government negotiations, nor apparently by the shipment of Specie to Europe. On the contrary, the steady increase in both private and country bank balances, places the aggregate of Undrawn Deposits higher than ever before known in this City, the present figure being $84,297,738. The showing altogether is indicative of great strength at Bank, even without taking into account the fact that about $12,000,000 Treasury Bills are held, in addition to $54,047,446 in Specie, and of continued ease in the Money Market.

The Exchange Market for the *Persia*, sailing on Wednesday, opened quite tame to-day. While the standard bankers are settling credits on London at 109⅜, they seem indisposed to draw their own bills, to outside parties, under 109⅞, but this rate has not yet been established, and the sales of first-class names to-day were 109¾. The steamer's mail will not close until 1 o'clock on Wednesday, so that most of the business remains yet to be done. There is no further export demand for Bullion to-day. The shipment by this opportunity will be a moderate one. The loan to the Government on Saturday has made no impression on the market of the Street for Money. The supply offering is abundant and the rates low: 3¼@5 ℔ cent. on Stocks, and 4@6 ℔ cent. on short paper. The remainder of the $3,000,000 for the Government was paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day within $190,000. At the same time, however, the office disbursed $686,695, which went into bank. The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon stands $6,680,590.

In addition to the parties reported this morning, as participating in the Government loan, we hear the old New-York Life and Trust Company, (instead of the United States Trust,) the Chemical Bank, Bank of the State, and Merchants' Bank, mentioned to-day. Rumor assigns one-third, or $1,000,000 of the whole amount, to the Bank of Commerce, whose bid at Washington on the 10th inst., for $1,500,000, at 5 ℔ cent., was thrown out.

The singularly dull course of the Stock Exchange at the close of last week, seems to have prepared the way for a more decided break-down in prices on the opening of the dealings this morning. The decline on the Railway Share list was about *two per cent.* The first demonstration of weakness, after leaving the State and Railway Bonds, was on New-York Central, 1,400 shares selling at 84 per cent., cash, as against 85¼@¾ on Saturday afternoon. About 2,000 shares additional were subsequently done at 84, seller 30, and 84¼@½@84 cash. The call was next upon New-York and Erie, which fell to 21¼ on moderate sales. Hudson River followed at 28½, and Reading at 43⅛@43¼. The same decline succeeded on Michigan Southern, and Galena and Chicago. When Rock Island was called, the first sale was at 74½ ℔ cent.; the next at 73½ and then 73 ℔ cent., as against 75¾@76 at the close on Saturday. The demand at the Second Board was met at 74 ℔ cent. Panama shares suffered in the general fall, selling at 107½ ℔ cent., and Illinois Central Bonds fell off to 88¼@88⅞ ℔ cent., and Land Grants of La Crosse to 32¾ ℔ cent. The decline on State Stocks was only ¼@½ ℔ cent. as compared with Saturday's rates. City Bank Shares were also fairly supported. The entire registered business of the day was 13,500 Shares and $115,000 in Bonds of various descriptions—scarcely an ordinary daily average in seasons of a moderate activity, though a more spirited movement than before the market first broke on Thursday and Friday last. A good many parties at the early Board, without entertaining any real distrust in the future of the market, seemed more disposed, for the moment, to favor than to check the fall; and it was not until near the close of the Second Board that prices assumed any degree of steadiness. There was no other special cause assigned for this state of things than the very general feeling, manifested at the close of last week, to have some sert of change in the market from the previous lethargy. The threatening difficulties off the Coast of Cuba are accasionally referred to, but on this point the apprehension on the Stock Exchange is vague, rather than very decided, while among the merchants and Bank people, the belief is general that whatever great international events may be pending over the present Administration at Washington, war with Great Britain is *not* one of them.

A motion will come up in the Supreme Court to-morrow for a Receiver for the affairs of the Nicaragua Transit Company, which, since the charter was seized in Nicaragua two years ago, have been pretty much in the keeping of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. At that time the Company were the ostensible owners of no less than eight steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific, and to quiet the active employment of any part of this steam fleet in the California trade, in competition with the Pacific and United States Mail Companies, from $40,000 to $56,000 per month has been paid to Mr. VANDERBILT, making over a million of dollars to be accounted for by that gentleman. A "Stockholder" in the Transit Company writes to us to-day, to direct the attention of his fellow-sufferers to the pending action before the Court, and to urge that a proper and wholly disinterested man, uncommitted to VANDERBILT, and above the suspicion of a connection with, or partiality for, GARRISON and MORGAN, through whom the seizure of the charter in February, 1856, was brought about, be appointed to the post of Receiver.

The New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on the 1st of June. The semi-annual interest on the Income Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, also on the second Mortgage Bonds of the Ind'anapolis-Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the 1st of April last, will be paid at the Banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-street.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MAY 22.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Aver. am't of Specie.	Aver. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,797,172	$1,789,852	$235,394	$